IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,021.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	8000	....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA .	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
,,	EGYPT	8000	....	...
,,	SETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...
,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA.....	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MAGDONIA ...	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
31st Apr	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA....	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	SINGLE. "B" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or	495	891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or	528	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Castalia ..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th Aug.
*Elysia ..	6368	J.A.Coverley ..	17th Aug
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia ..	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka.....	1695	Thurs. 7th Augu	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	3185	Friday 8th Aug.	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 7th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday the 7th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dabai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3419	Thursday 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Neol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
1st August, 1913.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA
(ITALIAN MAIL S. N. CO.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Porto Said.....	5147...	D. Maganzini ...	20th Aug. '13
P. di Piemonte.....	8265...	.....	17th Sept. ,,
Porto Said.....	5167...	.....	15th Oct, ,,

RATES TO ITALY
INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket from. 450 to 550		350	165
Return tickets. Available 2 years. 675 to 825		525	247

Through Tickets to LONDON on Application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Eschenaner	24th Sept '13
Dumbea	5385	Aumeran	22nd Oct. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	999	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every 4 Weeks.

For further particulars apply to—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Markgraf	3680	Jantzon	2nd Aug. 1913
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	21st Aug. 1913
Praesident	3311	Schutt	2nd Sept. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th Sept. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay 26th July, 1913.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	K o	San Francisco
Bombay	Ku Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Londo.	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilnling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 29,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoroie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,,	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,,	36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.
PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.
NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1913

31st January, 1912	.. Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, ,,	.... Rs.	24,00,000
31st July ,,	.... Rs.	52,99,000
30th December ,,	.... Rs.	100,00,000

N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.L.B.), London. Manager.

PIANOFORTES.

THOSE who are discriminating will do nothing without a certain amount of forethought. When you have to invest a sum of money in the purchase of anything, there are considerations which must make you pause. In the selection of a piano there are many points to consider, if you desire to obtain the best value for your outlay. It is a mistake to buy in haste; if you do so you very often have to repent at leisure. Repentance comes when you have purchased a piano which you find in a very few weeks, falls short of your musical sense of tone, of capacity for standing in tune at musical pitch, and contradicts generally the favourable estimate of its musical use you were induced to make from its attractive external appearance when new. If you will consult us, by visiting our show-rooms, we will introduce you to the BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA. We offer you the pianos by JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, JULIUS BLUTHNER, RICHARD IPP, SCHIMMAYER, STEINWEG-NACHF in both upright and horizontal grand models, all of which names conjure up IDEAL QUALITIES OF MUSICAL PERFECTION in the minds of those competent to judge of the superior character of all these beautiful pianofortes.

Our DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM will put you in immediate possession of a high-grade instrument and if gradual payment will suit you better than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection, we will make it convenient to obtain your wish by means of easy payment.

OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME AS LONDON CASH PRICES.

CATALOGUE of PIANOS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos .. .. .. per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,, ... ,, ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,, ... ,, ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. ON the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Venice Steam Navigation Coy.'s S. S. "BARBARIGO," from VENICE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods, landed at the Prince's Dock, A Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain Hardcastle, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in their respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No survey can be allowed seven days after landing or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Applications for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day.

G. FERRERO,
Agent, Venice Steam Navigation Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that from THIS DAY we have given up the AGENCY of the INTERNATIONAL WINDING COMPANY, of Manchester.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS.
Bombay, 1st August, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER will be SUPPLIED to various Districts of the City at the hours mentioned below :—

Locality.	Ordinary pressure hours.	Extra pressure hours.
A WARD.		
1. Colaba ...	6-0 to 10-0 A.M and 5-0 to 7-0 P.M.	7-0 to 12-0 P.M.
2. Fort ...		
3. Esplanade ...		
B & C WARDS.		
1. Mandvi ...	6-0 to 10-0 A.M. and 4-0 to 7-0 P.M.	4-0 to 6-0 A.M.
2. Chuckla ...		
3. Umerkhadi ...		
4. Dongri ...		
5. Market ...		
6. Dhobitalao ...		
7. Panaswady ...		
8. Bhuleshwar...		
9. Kharatalao ...		
10. Kumbharwada		
D WARD.		
1. Khetwady ...	Do.	Do.
2. Girgaum ...		
3. Chanpatti ...		
4. Walkeshwar...		
5. Mahalaxmi...	Constant supply.	
E WARD.		
1. Mazagaon ...	6-0 to 10-0 A.M. and 4-0 to 7-0 P.M.	4-0 to 6-0 A.M.
2. Tarwady ...		
3. 1st Nagpada...		
4. Kamathipura .		
5. Tardeo ...		
6. Byculla ...		
7. Nagpada ...		
8. Kalachowki ...		
F WARD.		
1. Sewri South ..	6-0 to 10-0 A. M. & 4-0 to 7-0 P.M.	4-0 to 6-0 A.M.
2. Sewri North...		
3. Sion		
4. Parel... ...		
G WARD.	Constant supply.	
1. Mahim ...		
2. Worli... ...		

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A. T. EAST, A.M.I.C.E.
Ag. Hydraulic Engineer,
Water Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 31st July, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 P. M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. R. H. Brooke who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1913.

I HEREWITH GIVE NOTICE that I have given up the AGENCY of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER Co. and now represent

(THE ADLER TYPEWRITER).

Repairs of any sort of Typewriters are carried out, and Typewriter supplies are stocked as usual.

My address is ORIENTAL BUILDING,
P. O. Box, 136,
C. HUMMEL.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME AT
6-30 AND 10 P. M.
PICTURES ONLY AT 8-30.

ANOTHER BUMPER PROGRAMME.

THE IMPOSSIBLE POSSIBLE.
Have you seen Mdlle. Elise under sensational shooting act?

THE MARVEL OF MARVELS.

THE
WIZARD OF THE WEST.
Mr. STILLWELL has many more wonderful things this week.

A POEM IN PICTURES
The adaptation of SCOTT'S POEM, "The Lady of the Lake," is a Masterpiece.

KITTO AND KITTO
The Patter Comedian in a double turn.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LAST THREE DAYS OF THE
BOMBAY DANCING FESTIVAL.
TWO SHOWS DAILY, 6-45 and 10 P. M.
TO-DAY AT BOTH SHOWS
Grand Farewell to
Mlle. ROSHANARA.
By special request will be given the performances of her speciality :—the truly Classical Dancing so highly admired by the Bombay Public.
GALA PERFORMANCES BY
THE JACKOVLEW TRIO
AND
Mlles. BENZONI and DORION.
TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME OF CINEMA FILMS :—
"KINGS of the JUNGLE"
A sensational picture-story.
"THE FLOWER OF DEATH"
A true love Story.
"THE TALISMAN"
A spectacular illusion.
"TOO MANY LOVE AFFAIRS"
Very comic.
"ARABIA"
Before the Christian era, with interesting views of an excavated city.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Sunday next, August 3rd, the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE will CLOSE for several weeks for the purpose of allowing the Management to complete the contemplated decorations and to make improvements in the Electric Installation which when completed will be one of the finest installations in India. At the termination of the period required for this work, the Royal Opera House will be opened permanently, when the latest European, Oriental and American Pictures will be presented, in addition to the latest operas, refined Vaudville Artists shows and Concert Parties etc., from Europe.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.
Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

J J & S'
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old milk flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE
RAJAH'S CASKET.
A DETECTIVE DRAMA FULL OF STARTLING INCIDENTS.
(2,500 Feet—2 Parts).
This film has been released only lately and is an unique production in many respects.
FULL COMPLEMENT OF COMICS.
BOBBY AS AN APACHE. (A highly amusing comedy with the famous boy-actor Bobby in the leading role.)
TWEEDULDUM IN LOVE WITH A SINGER. (Comic).
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON, CODES: LIEBER'S & A. B. C. (5TH EDITION).

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10, Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply to—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges(either sex)superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish for all metal work in the world.
BRASSO
Stocked by all Bazaars

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following VACANCIES in the office of the Electrical Engineer, P. W. Department, Bombay.

1.	1	Supervisor of Electrical Installations Pay 150+60 L. A.
2.	2	Electrical Overseers for Bombay .....Pay 60+20 L. A.
3.	1	Electrical Overseer for Poona.....Pay 60
4.	1	Assistant Electrician for Ahmedabad .....Pay 70-10 101-
5.	1	Assistant Electrician for Poona.....Pay 70-10-110
6.	1	Estimator .....Pay 100
7.	1	Store-Keeper .....Pay 80-115
8.	2	Ferret-pists .....Pay 15
9.	*2	Electrical Sub-Inspectors .....Pay 70-10-11 0

*These officers will be appointed on probation on Rs. 60 per mensem for 6 months and will be required to qualify for the appointments by examination in the Rules of the Indian Electricity Act.

10. 2 Mechanics as attendants for Engines and Dynamos. Pay 40.

Applicants must state age and experience, and submit copies of testimonials. Applications must be endorsed on the cover with the appointment that is being applied for and will be received up to August 15th. The selected candidates will be on probation for 6 months. During the first month the services of a candidate may be dispensed with at 24 hours notice if he is found incompetent.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Public Works Department, Bombay.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13, KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons free services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding genuine diplomas.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
Eyesight Specialist,
WITH 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, A.M.C., P.M.O. Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.
Entirely New Stock of :—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc., etc.
Prices Extremely Moderate
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

FOR SALE.

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.
PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.
BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON. ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly...	„ 2
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Columns.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0	per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN:

For insertions in the amusement Columns, ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Umzumbee, 2,188 tons, Captain H S Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Natal (July 12) with ballast and 3 cabin and 25 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3127 tons, Captain G B Williams, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Abydos, 1939 tons, Captain E R Davies, sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Schildturm, 3,186 tons, captain D Kloppenburg, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Japan mail steamer Saifun Maru, 3,311 tons, Captain T Yamaguchi Maru, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe (16th July) with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, captain W S Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (19th July) via coast ports, with a general cargo, 10 cabin and 217 deck passengers. During the voyage 2 deaths occurred from natural causes.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, July 30th 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard R N
H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin..Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator..Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JULY 31.

Aracan .....3540 McAllister...W & A G & Co
Austria .....4870 Ceaulich.....A L S N Co
Astoria.....2743 Hogan .....T M and Co
Banca.....3794 Garwood .....P and O Co
Begum.....2942 Dooley.....T M & Co
City of Sparta...3489 McNeil.....K N & Co
Culna.....3963 Ferguhrson . M M and Co
Cuyahoga.....2139 Henderson.....S Oil Co
Devanba ...4785 Hickey ...Shanghai ...P & O Co
Esturia .....1280 Jones .....
Euryalus .....2308 Williams.....M M and Co
Gallia .....555 Jones .....J M & Co
Hoseinee...994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Kasara.....505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosron.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah.....T M and Co
Karonga.....2032 Paterson.....W and A G and Co
Kowcit.....2336 Brewis .....Arab Strs Ld
Nyanza...2642 Mcallister ...T Morrison and Co
Pentakota.....2209 Stewart .....M M & Co
Quilca .....4941 Cole.....M M & Co
Ramsay.....2739 Mullan .....P and O Co
Scharzfels...2533 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield .....Port Said .....Arab Strs Ld
Sahara.....2764 Park.....J Finlay and Co
Saigun Maru 3311 Yomaguchi...N Y Kaisha
Umsumbi.....2138 Robertson.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Barbarigo	2821	Galla	Calcutta		Venice S N Co
B City of Birmingham	4088		Karachi	1-8	Haughton... K N & Co
D & E Neuenfels	3541	Freiers	Karachi		W and A G and Co
F Chantala	3103	McDiarmed			M M & Co
G Fhoozi	2492	Primrose			T M & Co
H Bahrein	1403	Grant	Busreh		Arab Strs Co
K City of Bristol	4345	Henderson	K'chi	3-8	K N & Co
M Markgraf	2325	Tantzen			A S & Co
N Ischia	2481	Belsito	Genoa		R Line & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	Antwerp	3-8	J Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Imani	2979	Penberthy	Port Said	3-8	K N & Co
2 Castalia	4087	Mitchell	Liverpool	6-8	W and A G and Co
3 Ismaila	3381	Hodgson			M M & Co
3 City of Bombay	3353	Scarry	Liverpool	31-7	K N & Co
4 Hidalgo	2760	Horbord	Hull	5-8	J F & Co
5 Girola	2542	Gopcevich			A L S N Co
Kamakura Maru	3786	Hori			N Y Kaisha
7 Rinaldo	2792	Chilton			J F and Co
8 Cleopatra	2129	Fronovich			A L S N Co
12 13 Persia	4154	Bradshaw			P and O Co
14 Linga	920	Butler			M M and Co
15 Golubaria	3447	Raddock	Batavia		M M & Co

H W P D

Ponnani	552	Valaji	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed	Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Badrie	1613	Fisher	Arab Strs Ld

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Saigun Maru	Yamazachi	Kobe, June 16
31	Pentakota	Stewart	Zanzibar
	Umzumbi	Robertson	Port Natal

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels	Commanders.	From
31	Abydos	Davies	Mauritius, &c
	Barjora	Commack	Busreh, &c
	Kola	Minnett	Persian Gulf
	City of B'bay	Leary	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dido, Williams for Hull.
" Schildturm, Kloppenburg for Hamburg, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Ramsay for Port Said.
" Saigun Maru for Kobe, etc.
" Austria for China, etc.
" Pentaka for Zanzibar, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Neuralia, sailed from Aden on the July 30. The same Co's steamer Manora, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the July 30.

The Clan Line steamer Kirklee, left Liverpool on the morning of the July 30.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the July 30.

The P and O Co's steamer Somali, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the July 30.

The Ellerman Line's steamer City of London homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the July 29.

At Devonport yesterday a Naval Court assembled for the trial of Lieut. J. R. M. Crichton on the charge of having on May 5 stranded the destroyer Express. He was found guilty and sentenced to be severely reprimanded.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta s—2,000 cwts groundnut and kurdee cakes, Bombay Seed and Oil Mill Co; 30,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,100 cwts cottonseed cakes, K Devchand and Co.

City of Birmingham s—500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Castalia s—10 balas wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 57 bales wool, B Khoopchand; 6 bales wool, J Manekchand; 54 bales wool G Goolabchand; 40 bales wool, R Ragoonathdas; 16 bales wool, E Shivji; 57 bales wool, Bombay Co; 50 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 30 bales hemp, D Jamnadas, 22 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 70 bales cottonwaste, Solomon Bros; 96 cwts condiments, 15 cwts curry powder, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 200 cwts dillseed, 201 cwts nigerseed, Bauer and Krause; 316 cwts kajoo kernals, R Damji and Co; 62 bales wool, M Balia; 42 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 58 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 31 bales wool, H K M Jaitha.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—150 bales sawree cotton, Solomon Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—147 casks goatskins, Nizamuddin and Co; 10 bales cowhides, P E Boyce and Sons; 220 cwts turmeric, T Rowji.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—25 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Astoria s—3,465 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 13,013 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,008 cwts linseed, C Boggiao and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Sinclair s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

Chantala s—2,000 cwts castor seed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Clan Sinclair s—3,348 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GHENT.

Rinaldo s—55 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—660 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 660 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Neuenfels s—145 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 357 cwts gum Kadaya; 200 cwts kajoo kernals, R Damji and Co; 1,144 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 31

Steamer City of Sparta from Liverpool Agents, K Nixon and Co.—13 cask tiles 18 bales rope. 4 cases nails, 139 cases lampware, 296 boxes window glass, 32 bags soda ash, 5 cases locks, 326 bdls buckets, 4 cask lubricating oil, 431 crates bottles, 22 cases scrapeglass, 48 bales paper, 10 cases provisions, 5 cases biscuits, 10 cases 168 bags paints and colours, 1,472 boxes 221 cases soap, 40 cases soap toilet, 1,953 cases 672 bales cotton goods, 151 cases 267 bales cotton yarn, 44 bales 7 cases dyed cotton goods, 251 cases bleached cotton goods, 356 bales 30 cases grey cotton goods, 1 case cotton and linens, 20 cases cotton and silk, 172 cases 125 bales cotton and woolens, 5 cases linen goods, 2 cases silk spun, 7 bales wool, 100 cases 177 bales woolen goods, 2 cases umbrellas, 1 case tobacco and cigarettes.

Steamer Quilca from Java Agents, M M and Co,—92,320 bags sugar.

Steamer Austria from Trieste, Agents, A L S N Co.—2 bales hides, 2 bales 21 bdls skins, 3 bdls ivory, 10 cases gum, 289 cases nails, 51 cases hollow glass, 281 cases lampglass, 10 cases bottles, 7 cases beads, 1 box gold, 1 case gold wire, 1,900 cases bangles and rings glass, 14 pkgs sajikhar, 10 bags seeds, 3 pkgs mop beads, 193 cases 298 bales paper, 41 cases aniline colour, 4 cases provisions, 4 4 bags sugar, 100 bags almonds 130 cases cotton goods, 1 case 10 bales cotton yarn, 1 case silk, 59 cases silk and cotton goods. 30 cases 2 bales woolen goods 1 bale 11 cases woolen yarn 30 bales cotton, 119 cases silk waste yarn, 2 cases cotton and wool, 951 pieces sawn deal woods, 1 prel cigars, 14 cases cigarettes.

Steamer Esturia from Rangoon, Agents W and A Graham and Co—763,412 gallons kerosene oil, 5,939 drums petrol.

Steamer Saigon Maru from Kobe, Agents N Y Kaisha.—19 cases beads glass, 1 case cement, 5 cases glass plates, 1,120 bags rice, 1 case bottle, 29 bags nutmeg, 453 bags sago, 26 cases lampware, 26 cases 43 pkg mats, 1,250 cases cassia, 8 cases paper, 60 plats tin, 1 case soap, 3 cases soap toilet, 40 cases cotton goods, 1 pkg silk goods, 20 cases silk gassed yarn, 1,632 pieces plank, 528 pieces scantlings, 677 bundles ratans.

Steamer Pentakotta from Zanzibar, Agents M M and Co—765 tons coal, 130 bags bottles, 1 bag rice, 2 bags gum, 1 case woro, 1,095 bags cloves.

ST. PAUL'S DOME.

THE DEFECT OF WREN'S DESIGN.

An interesting article by Mr. J. M. W. Halley on "The Peril of St. Paul's," appears in the "Architects' and Builders' Journal."

"Perhaps no greater feat has ever been achieved by man," says the writer, "than the building of St. Paul's dome; but Wren, through lack of knowledge of design, inadvertently left too small a margin of safety in his supports. For when he built his foundations he intended to put a dome of much less altitude and consequently much lless weight, upon them than he has actually done.

"The weight of the dome, down to the level of the top of the piers, is 32,000 tons, which exercises a pressure of eleven tons to the foot over their area. Even if the piers were built of solid Portland stone they would be burdened to their limit. But when it is considered that they are merely cased with Portland stone, and that the core is rubble the anxiety of those responsible for the safety of the Cathedral can be easily understood.

"The whole building is so delicately poised that the slightest alteration of the "status quo" might cause disastrous results. The dome, for example, now leans over a few inches toward the south-west, a divergence from truth hardly worth consideration were it not from the fact that this deviation has increased in the last ten years, and that it brings increased pressure to bear on the already overweighted piers."

Commenting on the danger from the ever-altering nature of the subsoil Mr. Halley says, "A definite area round St. Paul's should be made immune from excavations."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: All Blacks *vs.* R. G. A.; Coopetage, 5-45 p.m.
Dancing Festival, Joys Opera House, between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—After every night comes a day.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m :—

March ... ... The Children of the Regiment ... J Fucik
Three Dances from ... ... Henry VIII ... E German
Valse ... Wiener Burger ... Ziehrer
Selection ... The Gondoliers ... Sullivan
Serenade ... Andalusische ... Eilenberg
Selection ... The Girl in the Taxi. Gilbert
Two Step ... In the Clover ... Thurban

POONA NATIVE Y. M. C. A.—Our Poona correspondent writes :—The Poona native Y. M. C. A., is making a special effort to collect Rs. 10,000 to entitle it to the grant of Rs. 10,000 made by the central authority. The money is required to devote more attention to the native work.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salsam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and L. Marquis per extra-s.s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

OBITUARY.—The death occurred on Tuesday at Bandra Hill, of Sirdar Bomanji Jamasji Dastoor, C.I.E., High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan and Malwa, and the funeral took place on the following morning. A telegram of condolence was despatched by the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor to the bereaved relatives.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—The successful candidates in the First Aid Home Nursing, and Home Hygiene examinations held in connection with the classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of St. John Ambulance Association are requested to attend at Elphinstone High School, Dobitalso on Sunday next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), to receive their respective certificates.

LOST PROPERTY.—The following lost property has been taken charge of by the Police, and is lying at the Police Office awaiting claimants :—Postage stamps, umbrellas, walking sticks, silk scarf, books, motor bracket, steteoscope, lace, motor car plates, metal watch, France notes, dogs, bible, currency notes, cash, cycle pump, tricycle, keys, Hindoo caps, silver anklets, bills of exchange, and a waterproof coat.

RAJKOT :—A Rajkot correspondent writes on July 28 :—Mr. Amritlal T. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Sir Nyayadhish of Rajkot State, has been appointed Sir Nyayadhish of Dhrangadhra State, and therefore a public meeting was convened here yesterday evening in the Middle Hall of the Alfred High School to bid him farewell. The meeting was very well attended. It was presided over by Mr. D. B. Shukla, a leading barrister of this place. In his opening speech he described Mr. Mehta as a very efficient, impartial and, sound judge. He further remarked that Mr. Mehta possessed sound commonsense, and administered even-handed justice to the rich as well as to the poor, and that was why he made, to his personal knowledge, one of the most popular judges in Kathiawar. Mr. G. M. Munshi, a leading Mahomedan barrister, in a short speech, brought out many qualities of Mr. Mehta. On behalf of the pleaders, Messrs. H. B. Shukla, Amritlal Baxi, Gordhandas Ladhabhai, and Harishanker Pandya, addressed the meeting, and highly eulogised Mr. Mehta's work. Barristers and pleaders were not the only persons who appreciated the work of Mr. Mehta, but there were merchants and other gentlemen of this place who also spoke at the meeting, and mentioned various good points in Mr. Mehta, e.g., his fearlessness and honesty in administering justice. Many speakers observed that they were sorry to lose Mr. Mehta, but, at the same time, they did not forget to express their joy for his getting a higher post which Mr. Mehta so well deserved, and for which, they said, he was pre-eminently suited. They congratulated His Highness the Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra on such a good selection, and said Mr. Mehta will be an acquisition to Dhrangadhra State.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

For the last time, Mlle. Roshanara will appear this evening at the Royal Opera House, prior to its closing for repairs. Yesterday she gave an Indian evening to please her many admirers in Oriental dances, and to-day she will give in succession her three greatest dances, the "Blue Danube," "Spring Time" and "Autumn Revels." It is the general opinion of those who have seen them that her skill in these classical dances is exceptional.

While eleven men were working on some scaffolding at Bolton a plank broke and the workmen were thrown to the ground. Seven of them were seriously injured, and were taken to the infirmary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay ...Arr.	12-35
0-44...Arr.	Manmad ...Dep.	7- 0
10-18... "	Bhopal ... "	21- 1
12-52... "	Bina ... "	18-25
15-13... "	Jhansi ... "	15-50
17- 8... "	Gwalior ... "	13-51
19-41... "	Agra Cantonment "	11-17
20-42... "	Muttra ... "	10-18
23- 0... "	Delhi ... Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi ... Arr.	7-28
3-17... "	Amballa Cantonment ... Dep.	3-55
5-39... "	Ludhiana ... "	1-16
6- 2... "	Phillaur ... "	0-47
6-45... "	Jullundur ... "	0- 9
8-29... "	Amritsar ... "	22-29
11-43... "	Lahore ... "	21-22
14-33... "	Lala Musa ... "	15-43
18-51... "	Rawalpindi ... "	11-44
23-18...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ... "	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
23- 0...Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.		Arr.	7-28
2-52...Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45...Dep.		Arr.	2-51
5-38...Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15...Dep.		Arr.	0-12
12-42...Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

DOWN H. M.		UP H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay ...Arr.	12-35
16-15... "	Jhansi ...Dep.	15-50
18-13... "	Orai ... "	13-14
20-30... "	Cawnpore ... "	11- 8
21-45...Arr.	Lucknow ... "	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President of the Board of management of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of April, May, and June :—

Rs. 75 from Mrs. Liston; Rs. 51 from Mr. Khimji Assur Veerji; Rs. 30 from Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S. (Retired); Rs. 25 from Mr. Vasanji Morarji; Rs. 25 from Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor; Rs. 15 from the Secretary of the Sewa Sadan Society; Rs. 7-8-0 from Mr. G. M. Kareker, British East Africa; Rs. 5 from Mr. Anantha Bhicoba Goregaonkar; Rs. 5 from Mr. Chinchore, Inspector, Water Works.

Malpuwa from Gover Hansraj, Mr. Kanji Nagsee, Mr. Kanji Pocha, Mr. Ganpat Mansi; ladoos from Shah Gowar Pasoo, Parel Wagheswari Bazar, Mr. Welji Gunsy, Mr. Dewji Raisee, Messrs. Lakhamsi Napoo, and Chopsi Bhora, Mr. Abhayachand Kallianji, Mr. Tokersi Ladha, Mr. Tokersi Mulji, G. I. P. Railway Tailor-shop, Mr. Jetha Nursi, Mr. Kanji Pocha, Harrackchand Kapoorchand, Mr. Toolsidas Mulji; Halwa from Shah Gowar Pasoo, Mr. Hirachand Buta; kurmura and baked grams from Parel Wagheswari Bazarwala; powa and sugar from Mr. Mulji Ratanji, Mr Asoo Monsy; rice and toor dall from Shet Assar Virji; mangoes and puri from Mr. Kalidas Amarsy, Silver Ornament Association, Mr. Ratanji Khemsi, Mr. Harrakchand Kapoorchand. Mangoes from Mr. Virji Rathanji, Mr. Thukker Waghji, Mr. Khimji Dongersi. A small box of sweetmeat packets from Dr. Sorab.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	Aug.				
Fri	1	m 9	22	25	4
		10	24	28	
Sat	2	10	21	26	
		m 11	26	29	
Sun	3	11	14 a	27	
		0	6 a	29	
Mon	4	m 0	5	27	10
		0	45 a	30	1
Tues.....	5	m 0	55	28	2
		1	24 a	29	11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	Aug.				
Fri	1	m 3	47	15	8
		4	46	19	5
Sat	2	m 4	26	14	11
		5	29 a	18	4
Sun	3	m 5	13	14	6
		6	10 a	17	4
Mon	4	m 5	59	14	6
		6	50 a	16	6
Tues.....	5	m 6	44	14	11
		7	30 a	16	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
1 (Friday)	do 6h. 15m.	do 7h. 14m
2 (Saturday)	do 6h. 15m.	do 7h. 13m
3 (Sunday)	do 6h. 16m.	do 7h. 13m
4 (Monday)	do 6h. 16m.	do 7h. 12m
5 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 17m.	do 7h. 12m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 29th, 3h. 23-7m. p.m.; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 58-1m. p.m.; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33-0 a.m.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57-0m. a.m.

A Reuter message form Mombasa states that under the Land Acquisition Act the Collector has fixed the sum of £24,000 for the purchase of 48 acres of land a Kilindini, which are required for railway purposes.

THE BOMBAY ERVICES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., resumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 11th July.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Attache to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, for a period of two years, from the 14th June, and to appoint Lieutenant Bala Saheb Dafle to hold it.

Captain A. S. Meek, Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant, Kathiawar and Lieutenant P. J. R. Wigley, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Khantha, passed an examination in Gujarati, according to the Higher Standard, on the 8th July.

Major E. O'Brien, Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, passed an examination in Kanarese, according to the Higher Standard, on the 8th July.

A temporary appointment of Second Class, Fifth-Grade, Subordinate Judge, on Rs. 150 per mensem for the period from the 1st August to the 10th October and to appoint Mr B. M. Butti to hold it, and to do duty as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Baramati, pending further orders.

Mr. Abdullah Ismail Khatib, Acting Deputy Collector, Kolaba, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Nasik, with the appellate jurisdiction described in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., is to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Nasik Sessions Division and to direct, under section 193 (2) of the Code, that he shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Nasik may make over to him for trial.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. C. Boyd, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Nasik, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence is also appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins is also appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S., Second Grade Judge, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India, an extension for six months of the furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. D. C. Carmichael, Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Perim, is to be a Special Magistrate, and to invest him, within the limits of the Island of Perim in the District of Aden with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. D. C. Carmichael to be a Justice of the Peace within, and for, the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. M. Hesketh, Educational Inspector in Sind, to be on special duty in connection with the conference to be held in Poona in August next to consider several educational matters such as modifications in the School Final Examination, etc.

Mr. H. E. H. Pratt, Head Master, N. J. High School, Karachi, to hold charge of the office of Educational Inspector in Sind, in addition to his own duties, during the period of deputation of Mr. Hesketh.

Captain A. J. V. Betts, M.B. (London), I.M.S., was granted furlough on medical certificate for eight weeks with effect from the 19th May.

Mr. H. Denning, I. C. S., passed an examination in Marathi, according to the Higher Standard on 8th July, 1913.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I. C. S., passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 7th June, 1913.

Commander C. W. Shearme, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

The Reverend H. W. Nelson, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for twenty-nine days combined with furlough on medical certificate for eleven months and two days with effect from the 9th July 1913.

The following appointments are made :—

The Reverend F. W. M. Hamerton, Chaplain of Dharwar, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden.

The Reverend H. Foote, Chaplain of Camp and of Steamer Point, Aden, one relief to by Chaplain of Camp, Aden, only.

The Reverend E. S. J. D'Alessio, Chaplain of Satara, to be Chaplain of Dharwar, in addition to his duties as Chaplain of Satara as a temporary measure.

The Reverend W. A. Sawtell, Chaplain on duty at the Presidency, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad, vice the Reverend H. W. Nelson proceeded on sick leave, as a temporary measure.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 30th July to 6 a.m. on the 31st July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	6	4
Total mortality from all causes		92

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending July 26 was 546, giving a death-rate of 28.98 per annum per thousand as against 812, the corresponding period of last year, and 653 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 41 died from fevers; 13, plague; 2, small-pox; 1, measles; 1 cholera; 2 leprosy; 29 phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 168 affections of the respiratory organs; 48 diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 32, still-born; 76, old age and debility; and 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 235; Hindu low caste, 69; Musalman, 133; Parsee, 25; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 2; European 3; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, nil; other and unknown castes, nil. The total number of births was 338 as against 376 for the corresponding period of last year, and 383 the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment vice Mr. Madhavlal Jhaverilal Yajnik appointed temporary Assistant Judge:—

Mr. Jyeshtharam Nanabhai Bhatt to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of the linked Courts of Kaira and Kapadvanj.

Messrs. Appajirao Wasudev Wagh, Nazir and Clerk of the Court, and Shivrao Anant Hattiangadi, Clerk of the Court, Honavar Subordinate Judge's Court, were in charge of the current duties of that Court, in additon to their own duties, from the 11th to the 19th May, and from the 20th May to the 4th June, 1913, both days inclusive, respectively.

The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the extension of the temporary appointment of the Additional First Clns, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, for a further period of one year, and the continuance of the linking of the Subordinate Courts of Viramgam and Dholka, for a further period of six months with effect from the dates on which they respectively expire.

Messrs. V. V. Kaikini Shirastedar, District Court, Bijapur, and Narahari Sadashivrao Nargundkar, Pleader, passed the latter with credit on the 8th July, 1913, an examination in Marathi, according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. Sorab Maneckshah Bharucha to be Secretary to the Civil and Military Examination committee and to be a member of the Committee for examining candidates in Urdu, vice Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shamsuddin Saiyid Mian Kadri, I. S. O., resigned and also to be a member of the Committee for examining candidates in Gujrati vice Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, deceased.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for two months from 13th September, 1913, with permission to prefix to his leave the Parsee New Year's Holidays, viz., 11th and 12th September.

The undermentioned officers in Sind, passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 7th June, 1913 :—(1) Mr. Karamchand Naraindas, Head Munshi, taluka office, Kandhkot; (2) Mr. Takhtram Murijmal, Registration Clerk, Collector's office, Sukkur; (3) Mr. Dayaram Alimchand, Local Fund Clerk to the Assistant Collector, Naushahro. (4) Mr. Shivandas Totaldas, Head Munshi, taluka office, Karachi; and (5) Mr. Lalsing Salamatrai, B.A., Second Munshi, Deputy Collector's office, Kandhkot.

Mr. Vishnu Ramchandra Shitut to act as Head Master, Satara High School, during the absence on leave of Mr. Vasudev Vithal Patwardhan, or pending further orders.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st August, 1913.

604. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

605. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

606. Machine Gun. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 5th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

607. "G" Company will parade on Monday the 4th instant, and "G" Coy. Recruits on Wednesdays the 6th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

608. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

609. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 5th Tuesday, Distance 500 and 600 yards.

August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd, Wednesday, (holiday).

610. Lectures—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major H J P Browne G S O Bombay Brigade will give a lecture on the 5th August

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 30. BOMBAY, July 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 3-16	3-16	
3 do. Rentes.	65 1-2	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	88 3-4	1-4	
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	84 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 3-8		1-8
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 9-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ..	25·25	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46		1-2
do. do. New York	4·86 1-2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2		since
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	4 1-8	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-4		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-4		1-8

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 2-32+1-32d.

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by India and China selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £3,00,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 2,00,000.

Rs. 10,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 5,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 2,30,000 " to Madras.

" 17,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above the rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 15·97.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
1,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
..... " to Bombay.
1,00,000 " to Madras.

2,40,000

Tenders on Madras, at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Madras, at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Madras ... 16·00

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 4,00,0000

Amount to be allotted next week ... ...Rs. 20,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Madras Rs. 90,000 at 1s. 4d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Moderate business.
Futures		...Quiet. Steady.
Manchester		...Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	...	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	1,000
Imports	...	3,000
Mid-Americans	...	6·53—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9 35 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·24	6·16	6·08	6·01
+01	+01	+01	+01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·99	5·99	5 93	
+01	+01	+01	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	
6·01	6·02	6·03	
+01	+01	+01	

New York 11 a.m., July 11·62, Oct. 11·19
New York official Noon call Aug. 11·53 Oct. 11·15.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·30, Oct. 11·22.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 2,000
" Receipts at " last year... 2,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. ..
" Exports to Continent ... 1,000
Spot Cotton ...12·00—10
Futures—Month of Aug. 11·66+03
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·24+02

Declined owing to foreign selling and advanced later on bull support and short covering

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ...11 15-16 unchgd
Futures month of Aug. ..11·57—03
Futures month of Oct. ...11·28—02
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...38—1-4
Do. Months— ...July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ...37 5-8—3-8
Do. Months ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.
AUSTRALIAN WHEAT
South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c ex-ship ...53 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
85 p c ex ship ...54 1-4—1 2
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Done.
Brown Cawnpore ...49 1-2—1-4
Do Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...50 3-4+7-8
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta ...49 6—1 1-2 1.
Do. Months—July-Aug. London—Sellers—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata 47 1-4+1-2
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £7-0-0—0-0-0d. July-Aug.—Halt—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 1-2 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 4 3-4—1-2d. Aug.—Buyers—Steady.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £66—1 3-8d.
Copper Braziers ... 2 80 1-2—1 2
Yellow Metal ... 6 7-8d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 38
" Mutton Tallow... 33-9
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C&F India (Double bags) ... 12 6 3-4 + 3-4d.
D.. Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ...11 9+3-4d.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9+1d.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 3 1-4+1 1.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 5 1-4+3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very steady and slightly dearer.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ..11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ...Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Dull.
C and F Bombay ...11 3
Months of Shipments ...Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Dull.
JAVA SUGAR:—Quiet and unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING. [July 31st 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
71 Bars Silver ...	Rs. 1,59,000	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 29th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	45	50,328
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	48	51,841

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July 3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 17th July 3 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July 5 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 92 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s 3 31-32d T.T., 1s 4d on Demand and 1s 4 1-4d for 3 months, sight Credits. The enquiry for remittance has been small, and there are very few bills offering.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-32d. Aug.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai "	...199 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened irregular at 96 1-2 for to-days' settlement and declined to 96 3-8 the settlement passing off at between these rates. A fair business was done. At the close we quote as under.

We quote.—

G. P. Ready	...	... 96 8
Forward	...	... 96 6

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-8 lower both for ready and forward at 27 3-8 and 27 9-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 59 3-8. The local market opened at 69 3-4 for the first settlement and has advanced 1-16 during the day, closing as under for all positions.

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	2 1 0
Australian Gold	... "	24 0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15 0 0
Silver (no duty)		
Ready	... "	69 13 0
1st Settlement	... "	69 13 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69 13 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... "	73 3 0
1st Settlement	... "	73 3 0
2nd Settlement	... "	73 3 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here.

WELD AND Co.—Liverpool:—"Smaller market to-day with rather less for sale. Some Continental buying of new crop positions. At mid-day market was quiet but steady and improved on some short covering; also affected by spinners usual month-end calling of cotton. Market at the close was rather heavy with somewhat less business passing." New York: "Market closed steady; local shorts covering and Wall Street buying. Miss Norden and Co., estimate crop condition 82.7 per cent. No rains anywhere. Rains needed in some sections of Texas; otherwise crop accounts continue favourable."

GRANING AND Co:—"Crop accounts are conflicting in Texas generally."

There was a further small advance in the American markets yesterday. The local market opened steady at Rs. 274-5 for good Broach and Rs. 234 for fully good Bengal, and during the morning good Broach advanced to Rs. 277 on local speculators covering on reports of some damage to the Broach crop owing to too much rain. Such reports should be received with caution, but they were sufficient to put prices up At Colaba the market remained steady and rates close as under. Except in "Suttas" there has little doing for forward delivery. Ready cotton continues quiet with some enquiry by shippers for low grade cotton at cheap rates.

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	277 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	27	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	27	"
" " Yeotmal	...	269	"
" " Dhamangaon	...	266	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		263	"
" " Amraoti	...	263	"
" " Khandeish	...	243-4	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	233-4	"
Fine " Bengal	...	238-9	"
F. G. Bengal	...	227 1-2	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·26	6·18	6·10
+02	+02	+02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6 06	6·01	6·01
+02	+02	+02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar-Apr.
6 01	6·03	6·04
+02	+02	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steadier.

Ready	Rs. 8	9 0 B.T.
September	" 9	5 0 B.T.
May 1914	" 9	14 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8	11 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 8	2 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 9	0 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	" 9	1 0 B.T.

GINGELLY SEED:—
Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	57	8 0 Dec. Jan.
Yellow Higanghat	65	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	63	0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	12 3 0 B.T.

CASTOR SEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
New Crop Bold Rs. 43 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Aug.-September	... Rs.	8 4 0 R.T.
Ready	... Rs.	7 14 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5. 3 6 R.T.
White Delhi Sept,	"	5 8 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5 10 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,670
Bank of India	...	67
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	64

MILLS.

David	...	575
Fazulbhai	...	602 1-2
Kohinoor	...	797 1-2
Manockji Petit	...	3170
New Great Eastern	...	247 1-2
Standard	...	1430

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...		192
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...		178
Bombay S N Ordy	...	242 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1540
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	22 1-2
Treacher and Co	...	495

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	600

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	...	...	3,973 bales.
Wheat	...	...	18,645 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	10,406 "
Rapeseed	...	...	4,131 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	592 "
Poppyseed	...	...	2742 "
Groundnuts	...	...	2,059 "
Castorseed	...	...	2,724 "
Rice	...	...	67,375 "
Myrabolams	...	...	1,000 "
Cottonseed	...	...	6,742 "
Mowraseed	...	...	7,546 "
Gram	...	...	820 "
Joowar	...	...	834 "
Maize	...	...	12 "
Barley	...	...	832 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 30.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 2,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ... 1,000
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·00—10
Future Cotton at New York August ... ... 11·66+3
Future Cotton at New York October ... ... 11·24+3
Spot closing tone .. ... Quiet.
Futures closing tone ... do.

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and early declined on foreign selling later advanced on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...11 15-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug. ... ...11·57—3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... ...11·28+2
Future closing tone.— ... Quiet.
Delayed in Transit.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	7,000	bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,000	"
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....	
Total Day's Imports	...	3,000	"
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	9·35	
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·53—1	

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool,

July-Aug.	6·24+1
Aug.-Sept.	6·16+1
Sept.-Oct.	6·08+1
Oct.-Nov.	6·04+1
Nov.-Dec.	5 99+1
Dec.-Jan.	5·99+1
Jan.-Feb.	6·01+3
Feb.-Mar.	6·02+1
Mar.-Apl.	6·03+1

MANCHESTER, July 30.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet but firm tone. Fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties and Grey Shirtings medium.

LONDON, July 30.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn. 46 9 Done.
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ....July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 49 9 Sellers.
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.—Antwerp ... 48 "
Do. Tone of Market at close... Firm. Good
Do. Tendency of the Market— demand.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ..July— £26-0 0
do ... Sept-Oct.— £25-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug. —Dunkirk... 68 3 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg 49 9 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 54 "
Do. Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 54 6 "
Do, Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do, Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Cotton Seed, Bombay parcels. July-Aug.—Hull ... £7-1-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close:—Steady.

LONDON, July 30.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sellers. July-Aug.—London... 38 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) July-Aug.—London... 37 9 "
Do. Club No. 2...July-Aug.—London ... 38 "
Do. Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London— 38 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... July— Nominal.
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. July-Aug.— .....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do, Red Graded American per central Liverpool July-October— 7 4 1-2

LONDON, July 30.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...August. Sellers. 8 11 3-4 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F.O. B. H'burg. Oct-Dec 9 3 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Aug.... .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.— 12 7 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. .....
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec...11 10 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
Mauritius Crystals ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July.-Aug. 13 4 1-2
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market., Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, July 30.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value.
C.I.F. Calcutta ...July ..10 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.10 6 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. CalcuttaJan.-Mch.10 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July ...10 9 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, July-Dec....10 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan.-Mch...11 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July...11 5 1-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....11 5 1-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-Mch....11 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July...11 6 3-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi July-Dec ..11 6 3-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Jan.-Mch...12 "
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet and
Special Feature ... ...unchanged.

LONDON, July 30.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...£63 0 0
" Best English Selected. £63 15 0
" Braziers £70 0 0
" Tone of Market Quiet but steady.
Hard Spelter £18 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...£137 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... 7 1-8d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool 10 12
Tone of Steel Market ... Steady.
Silver, Spot 27 3-8
" 2 months hence ... 27 9-16
" Tone of Market— ... Quiet.
" Special Feature ... Buyers unwilling to operate except at lower prices.

LONDON, July 30.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 27 3-8
Silver 2 Months ... 27 9-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market Buyers unwilling to operate except at lower rates.
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ...£ 85
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...£ 73 3-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....£ } 88 1-4
Sterling loan ... ...£ }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...£ 64
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... Quiet.
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·46
New york (Demand Bills) ds 4 86
Interest day to day loans 2 7-8
Do. 7 days' Market loans 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5

LONDON, July 30.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 20,00,000

Rs. 10,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 5,00,000 do to Bombay.
" 2,30,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 17,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·97.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs. 1,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" ..... do to Bombay.
" 1,00,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 2,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 (Min. Rate) received 6 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Madras 16·00.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 40,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 20,00,000

LONDON, July 30.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ... 93 Sellers.
Do. TN Spot Aug dely... 93 "
Do. TN Spot Oct. dely... 94 "
A. C. Garnet July dely ... .

Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot ... Steady.
Do. do TN Futures do.
General Tone of Market—Continues steady at these rates.

LIVERPOOL July 31.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·24	6·25
Aug.-Sept...	6 15	6·17
Sept.-Oct....	6·03	6·03
Oct.-Nov....	6·04	6·05
Nov.-Dec....	5 99	6·00
Dec-Jan....	5·99	6·00
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·01	6·02
Feb.-Mar....	6·02	6·03
Mar.-Apl ...	6·03	6·04

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the fortnight ended 30th July, as compared with the statement of 14th July:—

Liabilities.	14th July Rupees.	30th July Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lakhs.		
Capital Paid up ...	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits ...	81,00,000	78,00,000
Current Deposits ...	29,00,000	31,50,000
Sundries ...	91,000	85,000
	1,25,91,000	1,26,35,000
Assets.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	42,50,000	39,52,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	66,00,000	64,77,000
Local Bills Discounted.	55,97,000	4,44,000
Office Furniture and Fittings ...	23,000	23,000
Sundries ...	38,000	40,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds ...	10,83,000	16,64,000
	1,25,91,000	1,26,35,000

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 26th July, 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th July 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2355·69	1360000	25338391	26698394
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	34800	646586	681386
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40 29	2000	47304	49304
Total...	2021·86	1393800	26031264	27428064
Earnings for ordg. 7 days ending 25th July 1·12				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1271621	24795793	26068414
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	32790	619523	652313
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	1938	62799	64778
Total ..	2957·30	1305399	25479106	26785505
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P. Ry	+ 64·56	+88379	+541691	+629980
A.D.C.Ry	...	+ 2010	+ 26043	+ 28353
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	12	—15486	— 15474

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st May 1913.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	175000	360000	4000	539000
Or per mile of Ry	185	381	4	570
For previous 15 weeks of half year...	5			2
	343827	7504090	54627	1099699
Total for 16 weeks. ...	361327	7864090	58327	1153599
Comparison.				
Total for cor. period of previous year	5			2
	173908	312382	5680	491976
Per mile of Ry. do...	184	330	6	520
Total to cor. date do...	338853 2	6922966	117132	1042863 0

Increase to the week ... Rs. 47,030
Do. to date..... " 11,07,332

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week.....	229000	190000	7000	426000
Or per mile of Ry ...	125	104	4	233
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	2			
	376052	4483392	102656	8346570
Total for 16 weeks ...	398052	4673392	109656	8772570
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year*	2			
	171 11	384441	6800	565852
Per mile of Ry do...	96	210	4	310
Total to cor. date do...	379037 4	6034414	237670	1017245 8

* Decrease for the week ... Rs. 1,39,852
Do. to date ..... " 13,99,888

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	233
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1870
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	171
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1490
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	6½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl125	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	$560	500	25	910
Alliance ...	1000	1003	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	280
Central India ...	500	500	70	2145
China ...	1000	1000	...	780
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1540
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	126½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	281½
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	575
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	602½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	370
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hiderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	350
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	797½
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1490
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3170
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	247½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1430
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan... ...	250

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

GOODWOOD CUP.

CATMINT WINS A CLOSE RACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 31.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup :—

Catmint	.. ..	... 1
Aleppo	.. ...	.. 2
Lance Chest...	...	... 3

Won by a neck ; three lengths between second and third. Six started.

THE RACE—Cavalry led until six lengths from home, where Prince Palatine dropped back at last. Catmint and Aleppo raced home together, Catmint winning cleverly.

Prince Palatine was favourite at 5 to 2 on.

Aleppo was ridden by Whalley. Jackdaw did not start.

THE BETTING :—100 to 8 against Catmint ; 20 to 1 Aleppo ; 10 to 1 Lance Chest.

In 1911 the Goodwood Cup was won by Kilbroney 9st. 3lb., while last year the winner was Tullibardine, 8st. 12lb.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 30.

Lancashire beat Warwickshire, at Manchester, by seven wickets.

Essex beat Sussex, at Brighton, by six wickets.

The match between Hampshire and Nottinghamshire, at Nottingham, was drawn, Hampshire winning on the first innings.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

FURTHER COMPETITIONS AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 31.

The judging at the assault-at-arms to-day resulted as follows :—

Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet for British officers—Lieut. Dobbs, Dublin Fusiliers.

Tent-pegging by sections with lance for British Officers—7th Hussars.

Foil *vs.* Foil for British troops—Sergeant Pretty, 7th Hussars.

Dummy thrusting with sword for Indian officers—Jamadar Sher Baz Khan, 26th Light Cavalry.

Sword *vs.* Lance (mounted) for Indian officers—Jemadar Kosi Row Sinday, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

The finals included the tug-of war (130 stone)in which the Cameron Highlanders beat the Buffs with absolute ease, and in the final Tug-of-war (130 stone) for Indian Troops, the 101st Grenadiers beat the 2nd Sappers and Miners.

The Championships are as follows:—

Best British Regiment at arms—Cameron Highlanders among Indian Troops, the 101st Grenadiers.

Best Officer-at-arms British(mounted)—Lieut. Andrew, 7th Hussars; (dismounted) Lieut. Rogers, 61st Pioneers.

Best Indian Officer (mounted)—Kasi Row Sindhay, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers ; (dismounted) Jamadar Ahmad Din, 101st Grenadiers.

Best man-at-arms, British Troops (mounted)—Corporal Mair, "S" Battery; (dismounted) Color-Sergt. Cameron, Cameron Highlanders.

At the conclusion of the assault-at-arms, General Sir John Woon gave away the prizes, after remarking on the great success of the tournament and congratulating all concerned.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The next weekly meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana mud sports will be held on Wednesday, August 6, instead of August 4 as announced yesterday by mistake.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The results of to-day's play in the Gymkhana tennis tournament were as follows :—

MIXED DOUBLES.—Miss Sheldon-Smith and Whittall beat Mrs. Richards and Molony, 6—0, 6—2. Miss Sutherland and Clayton beat Miss Sheldon-Smith and Whittall, 6—3, 8—6.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.—Weldon and Read beat Dickens and Whittall, 6—3, —6—4.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.—Hutchinson beat Donovan, 6—2, 8—6.

THE FIXTURE LIST.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League, All Blacks *vs.* R.G. A.,Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Sherwood Foresters *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana, Coopesage, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Grant Medicals, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Hornets *vs.* Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Frank Cuggy, the international right halfback has signed on again for the Sunderland Football Club. At the close of last season he refused to resign for his club unless guaranteed a benefit next season, but this Sunderland would not concede on the ground that he had not been a member of the first team long enough. The deadlock has existed for over three months. The terms arranged have not been disclosed.

FOOTBALL.

HORNETS A. C. vs. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The Railway were unlucky to lose in their game against the Hornets yesterday afternoon though, taking the run of play as a whole the Hornets probably had a larger number of opportunities than their opponents. Nevertheless, the Railwaymen were frequently within shooting range and put in a number of useful shots. A large proportion of these shots were, however, too high, and the same fault was to be observed among the Hornets. The one goal scored in the match was a feeble affair, and due more to good fortune than any particular effort on the part of the Hornets. A straight shot going to the Railway custodian he had the misfortune to fumble it. The ball fell at his feet and bouncing away struck the inside of the left upright. From this it rebounded and striking the goalkeeper's feet passed over the line. A new player turned out for the Railway at inside right. Jackson played a sound game at outside right, and frequently worried the ball through. His centres, however, were not so numerous or so accurately placed as those of his companion on the left wing. Alcock played one of the best games he has shown this season, and his centres came frequently and with precision. Ridley proved as useful at half back as at centre forward. Muir was back in the team and as useful as ever. Among the Hornets Ashton moved up from the half back line to centre forward. Navin played a useful game in goal and with the brothers James kept the Railway attack at bay most successfully.

THE GAME.

The Railwaymen were the first to get going, and a free kick was accorded to them by the touch line. Ridley taking the kick put in a long shot that shaved the cross bar. The Hornets took the ball up, and McDermott dropped the ball on to the goal net. The Hornets continued to press, and twice the ball was forced over the goal line. A long kick by Muir of the Railway brought Navin out of goal to kick clear. The Railwaymen secured a corner. Jackson put in a nice centre that went begging. Another corner came to nothing. The Hornets made a run, but McDermott slipped as he was about to centre. Later the ball was taken up the left-wing and some nice passing put Hyde in possession. He put in a bad shot raising the sphere well over the bar. Another shot later struck the side of the net. Alcock twice put in nice centres which the brothers James cleared. Alcock had a shot that travelled over. McDonald did the same. A free kick was given to the Hornets close to their opponents' goal, but brought them no advantage. Play was confined to mid-field for some time. Each side in turn was given a free kick. Alcock worried through, and put the ball in well. Fletcher headed past the upright. The Hornets getting going McDermott put in a nice shot that Jardiner fisted away at the expense of a corner. Just before the whistle blew for half time, the Hornets put in another shot. Jardiner saved it, but the ball fell at his feet, struck the upright, and rebounded off his feet into the goal (1-0)

THE SECOND HALF.

The Railway got away, and Alcock put in some good work in the wing. Ridley took a long shot that passed over the bar. The Hornets pressed for a time, the brothers James' feeding their forwards well. Downes got away on the left wing, but was pulled up by Eagle. Alcock put in a good centre but though it travelled across the Hornets' goal, there was no one up to take it. The Railway continued to press, but could not get to close quarters. The Hornets eventually making a break, Mc Dermott had every opportunity of scoring. He raised the ball well over the bar. Coming on again Mc Dermott passed to Hyde whose shot travelled just outside the upright. Later Downes received a pass, and put in a pretty shot from the wing. Jardiner made no mistake with it, and soon after saved again in style. Play was of a give-and-take character till once more the Hornets got through, and Le Fevre was placed in possession of the ball close in. The Railway shouted for off-side, and Le Fevre hesitated long enough to lose the opportunity. The Railway got away on the left-wing. One of the Hornets men got laid out, and play was suspended for some time. On running Fletcher of the Railway put a shot over the bar. Later Alcock did the same.

The game ended :—

Hornets.....	1 goal
G. I. P. Railway.....	nil

The following were the teams :—

HORNETS.—(Black Knicks, White Shirts) Navin (goal); James and James (backs); Bradbury, Windsor, and Finnigam (halves); McDermott, Hyde, Ashton, Le Fevre, and Downes (forwards.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—(Maroon Jerseys) Jardiner (goal); Eagle and Peel (backs); Ridley, Muier, and Bryan (halves); Jackson, Ray, Fletcher, McDonald, and, Alcock (forwards.)

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	6	6	0	0	12
Sherwood Foresters "A"	5	5	0	0	10
R.G Artillery	5	3	1	1	7
Commercial Gymkhana ..	6	2	1	3	7
Bombay Gymkhana ...	4	2	0	2	6
G. I. P. Railway	7	2	4	1	5
Grant Medicals	6	3	3	0	6
Bombay Athletic... ...	5	1	3	1	3
Y. M. C. A.	6	0	4	2	2
Hornets	6	1	3	2	4
All Blacks...	6	0	6	0	0

G. R. R. Colman, who put on the top score in the first innings for Oxford in the University match atLords comes of a famous cricketing family. His great-great-grandfather was one of eleven sons who formed a team of their own.

Mr. Henry Knight was killed in mail week while taking part in a 200-mile motor-car race at Columbia, Ohio. His car turned turtle and he was thrown out on to the track. A car which was following immediately behind ran over his body, beheading it.

RUGBY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. No. 79 COMPANY R. G. A.

When this game was played last night the Oval had fortunately recovered somewhat from the recent downpours of rain, and, although very much on the soft side, was not as bad as might have been expected.

Considering that it was the first time the Artillery men had played together this season and that some of their men were obviously fresh to the game, they made a very good show against a full Gymkhana side, and should with practice turn into quite a useful team. They have plenty of dash, and, if this were combined with a little science, they ought to make quite a good show in the Bombay Tournament, in which, by the way, we hope they will enter. Apparently the yare handicapped by not having an officer to coach them, which would make all the difference to their efforts.TheGymkhana seem to be getting together a bit better of late, but it will not be until they get up against a really strong side that their strength or perhaps weakness will be discovered. The West Ridings will be in Bombay about the middle of August, and it will be interesting to see how they shape against their old antogonists in any practice games they may have.

The R. G. A. defended the bandstand end, and the Gymkhana Kicked off against the wind. After some scrumming in midfield the ball came away well from the scrum and enabled Mills to score the first try for the Gymkhana. Carpenter failed at the kick. On restarting the Gunners were penalised, and Kemp found touch. They continued to press, but the Gunners found relief in a good touch finding kick, good passing by the Gymkhana threes followed, but came to nothing owing to smart tackling by the soldiers. Then Kemp nearly scored, a forward pass spoiling the effort, but from the resulting scrum Mills scored again Carpenter failed to convert. Some uneventful scruming followed in which the Gymkhana invariably got the ball but could make no head way. The soldiers were packing badly being much too high in the front rank. The Gymkhana three-quarters were soon away again, and Musto scored. Rich took the kick but failed. Soon after this Barstow, the Gymkhana fullback, got the ball and attempted a drop goal only failing by a narrow margin.

The R. G. A. line was again invaded and Musto scored. Dougall made a very poor attempt from in front of goal. Until half time was called the game was entirely in the Gunners twenty-five, and Kemp got over from a scramble near the line. The kick again failed through the half placing the ball badly. The second half saw the Gymkhana again attacking, and it was only good tackling by the soldiers' full back that kept them out. However, it did not last long as Suder dribbled over the line and touched down. Again no goal. Then the Gunners scored their only try. Their forwards broke away with a good dribble and as Barstow, tired apparently of inactivity, had appeared in the three quarterline they scored in the corner. The position was hard but a very good kick only first failed.

The remainder of the game was uneventful except for a very heat drop goal by Mills. The Gymkhana Three's got away on one occasion, and would have scored had Dougall not fumbled badly. They did score one other try. The soldiers seemed to think a long kick in the direction of their goal line was in touch but it was not given, and Jones dashed up and scored. Watkins failed at the kick. It was a noticeable fact that of the seven tries scored by the Gymkhana not one was converted.The ball may have been heavy but this does not account altogether for this very poor display of kicking especially as some of the angles were not hard. This sort of thing may cost them dear in the future. There was a good deal of necessary whistling through out the game as many of the soldiers had very elementary ideas on the off-side rule and often were very flagrant in their breach of it.

The game was perhaps more one sided than the score of 24-3 indicates, but it was a sporting one, and might well be repeated in the future.

THAT SETTLED IT.

A STORY ABOUT FAMOUS GOLD CHAMPION.

A *Times* correspondent relates a story concerning J. H. Taylor, the open golf champion, a North Devon man. Sir Henry Campbell-Bennerman was giving a lunch at Biarritz, where Taylor was playing some remarkable golf. A discussion arose on Taylor's nationality. A Scotch relative of Sir Henry's contended that Taylor was Scotch, a claim which Sir Henry was inclined to support. One of the guests intervened, saying, "All I know about Taylor is that he is a very nice man ; my club engaged him to play an exhibition match at a fixed fee. Taylor duly came, but the weather was so wet that no golf could be played. When we offered him payment, he refused firmly, only taking his bare travelling expenses." "I,m afraid such a fact is *quite* fatal to *our* contention!" Sir Henry observed, turning to his ompatriot.

BALL BADMINTON RULES.

The Committee of the Trades Union Club, Cooum Boat House Madras, have issued an edition of revised Badminton Rules. The Committee, in their preface to the little book, state that at the present time the popularity of the game is increasing in every direction, and this has led them to revise and issue these rules to meet a long felt want. The text has been made simple and intelligible, and, with the exception of small changes here and there, no noteworthy modification of recognized rules has been made.

The book also contains instructions for balloting and for conducting tournaments in addition to the rules of the game.

PLUCKY POLO PLAYER.

Mr. F. H. Prince, jun., of Boston, who broke his leg some weeks ago, surprised the crowd at Meadow Brooke the other day by playing for the Great Neck Grasshoppers in the polo match for the Homstead cups. Mr. Prince went to the field on crutches and had to be lifted on his ponies. He gave a good account of himself, and was able to handle his opponent as though he had two sound legs.

BHOPAL YACHT CLUB.

SAILING WEEK.

On Tuesday afternoon the second of the six races for the Challenge Trophy took place in a stiff breeze. A great deal more water had come into the lake, and another mark was put down enabling a most sporting course to be set, with a great deal of beating.

Jenny Wren was first over the line with Swallow close on her. A slight luffing match ensued, and Jenny Wren gybed and drew ahead. Swallow had the misfortune to gybe, and carrying away her shroud retired. From the Town Buoy at the end of the lake it was a long beat to the top Buoy at the head with a reach across the lake from the Begum Buoy to Island Buoy. Then a run back to Town Buoy with a reach in the middle and a beat in.

Jenny Wren increased her lead and won by seven and a half minutes from Marie Louise, and fifteen from Coralie.

The wind was quite fresh with one or two really wasty squalls. Jenny Wren now lead, the score being :

Sailed by

Jenny Wren ...Mr. W. H. Hughes...3 points
Marie Louise ...Sir Henry MacMahon 5 points
Swallow... ... ...Major Wonthill...5 points
Coralie ... ...Mr. W. S. Davis...7 points

PARKE'S TENNIS VICTORIES.

THE HERO OF THE HOUR.

America's success in the Davis Cup competition brings her list victories up to three, as compared with five for. England and four for Australasia.

The following is the record of the challenge rounds at a glance :—

Date.	Place.	Result.
1 00..	Melbourne, U.S A.	America beat England †3-0
190!...	New York	America beat England †2-2
*1903...	Boston, U S.A.	England beat America †4-1
1904...	Wimbledon	England beat Belgium 5-0
1905...	Wimbledon	England beat America 5-0
1905...	Wimbledon	England beat America 5-0
*1907...	Wimbledon	Australasia beat England3-2
1:08...	Melbourne	Australasia beat America3-2
1909...	Sydney	Australasia beat America5 0
1911...	Christchurch N.Z.	90, beat America 2-0
*1913...	Melbourne	England beat Australasia 3-2

In 1901 and 1910 there were no matches.
† One match drawn. * Holders defeated.
‡ One match won by default.

One of the great features of this year's competition was the defeat of McLoughlin by J. C. Parke who met the American's tremendous serving and smashing by fine all-round play and splendid judgment. Parke is now the hero of the hour. He has beaten the three greatest players of the age, and with the scalps of Norman Brookes, A. F. Wilding and M. E. McLoughlin in his tennis belt he has good reason to feel proud. When McLoughlin beat him in the semi-finals of the All England championship his easy defeat (6-4, 7-5, 6-4), was described as astonishing. The service of the American player was then deseribed as the most wonderful in the world, and the critics were wondering whether he was the equal of H. L. Doherty or better than Norman Brookes. After that he was beaten by Wilding, and now Parke has avenged himself in a contest which will go down to posterity.

BOWLS.

The annual English v. Scots match of the London and Southern Counties B. A. has been decided at Westcliff, on the greens of the Essex County Bowling Club. The result was a victory for the Scots by 263 to 219. There were forty-eight players aside.

HUGE NEW LONDON HOTEL.

ON THE SITE OF ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

Where St. George's Hospital now stands at Hyde Park Corner a huge hotel is to be erected. Messrs. Samuel Wallrock and Company are acting on behalf of the purchase of the site, the cost of which will be approximately £470,000, and altogether, with the erection of the hotel, a sum of about £1,250,000 will be expended.

St. George's is not to disappear. It is to be amalgamated with the Westminster Hospital. The matter has been considered at a special court of governors of St. George's Hospital. It is calculated that when the amalgamation with the Westminster Hospital takes place, and a new joint hospital is built at Clapham or Wandsworth, the result will be to leave the new joint hospital with a capital sum of between £850,000 and £900,000 for endowment. The proposal to amalgamate was carried unanimously.

It was decided to leave the question of the selection of a site to a joint committee composed of six members of each hospital, to be appointed by the respective House Committees.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS. POSTINGS, &c.

Major F. Eassie, Army Veterinary Corps, on return from leave, took over charge of the Army Veterinary School, Poona.

Major W. A. S. J. Graham, Royal Army Medical Corps, resumed command of the Station Hospital, Neemuch.

Major J. G. Dennistoun, Royal Field Artillery, to command Bellary Station.

REGIMENTAL.

91st Punjabis.—Captain D. Dudley to be officiating Double Company Commander.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. E. K Squires to be officiating Company Commander, 21st Field Company.

Captain E. J. Loring to be officiating Company Commander, 20th Field Company.

Lieut. E C. Whiteley to be Quarter Master.

91st Punjabis.—Captain C. H. F. Nixon to be officiating Quarter Master.

90th Punjabis.—Major H.A. Carleton, Double Company Commander, to be2nd in-Command pro tem vice Major W. H. F. Basevi seconded.

64th Pioneers.—Major S. B. Watson, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major J. A. Bliss, M.V.O., granted leave.

2nd Lancers.—Lieut.-Colonel W. B. James, C.I.E., M.V.O., Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel M. F. Willoughby appointed Commandant.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave :—

Captain C. H. Stockley, 66th Punjabis 8 months in and ex India, Combined on medical certificate.

Captain E, H. F. Apthorpe, 90th Punjabis, 97 days in India, Combined.

Captain H. M. Butler, 104 Rifles, 60 days in India, Privilege.

Lieut. C. M. S. Manners, 104th Rifles, 60 days in India, Privilege.

Captain C. H. Elliot, 58th Rifles, has been granted an extension of leave for 5 months on medical certificate.

POONA SPORT.

INCREASING INTEREST IN RUGBY.

VISITORS ARRIVING FOR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 31.

Poona has added Rugby football to other sports, and has now become, in truth, one of the principal sporting centres in the Presidency. We hope to have four teams at work this season namely the Royal Artillery, the Loyal North Lancashire, the Dorsets, and the Poona Gymkhana. The three last have already entered for the Bombay Rugby Cup tournaments, and I understand it is possible the Gymkhana will also send down a team.

The Poona Gymkhana has been particularly fortunate in securing for its secretary, Mr. R. E. Gordon of the Gunners, the Scottish international three-quarter back. Among other players are Health, Powell, Langrishe, Eminson, Whittall, Harvey, Kelly, Yallana, Irvin, Mead, and Greenshields, all sound players in various positions. The full-back has not yet been decided upon. The Commanding Officer, 107th Baluchis, has kindly lent a ground well fitted for the game, and practise is now regularly engaged in. The Gunners, too, are an excellent side, and include Rev. M. D. Mawe, Wesleyan Chaplain, Kirkee, and an old Cantabrian. The Lancashire, of course, come from a Rugby county, and may be depended on to put in a strong side. The Dorsets, so far, are an unknown quantity. At any rate, it speaks much for the sporting proclivities in Poona that we should now have Rugby football as a regular sporting feature, and it is hoped we shall have some good games, even if we do not snatch away the Bombay Cup through the agency of one of our teams.

THE RACING SEASON.

A good deal of speculation is rife as to the sport on Saturday, when the Poona racing season begins. For the last few days, the weather has certainly improved, and if no rain, or only a little falls between this and Saturday afternoon, going will not be so bad after all. It is only to be expected that there should still be an irreconciliable party in the matter of the absence of bookmakers, but the general feeling is that the change is for the better, and, though certain types of owners and the "Sporting public" may absent themselves, that fact need not necessarily be regarded as damning the general popularity of the machine as against book-betting. Most of the well-known faces hitherto known in racing circles have turned up, and while, perhaps, they may be less than had formerly been the case, we think we have sufficient to go on with. As usual on race days on Saturday, there will be a ladies' luncheon at the Western India Club.

The G. I. P. railway authorities have asued an interesting illustrated brochure in connection with the racing season at Poona, which opens to-morrow. Full information is given of the special trains that will be run, and a brief description of the scenery on the way will be found of interest. The publication also contains a summary of all the races which will be of great rise for reference.

PLEA FOR MILITARY MOUSTACHES.

MR. FRANK RICHARDSON IN FAVOUR OF "FUNGUS"

Mr. Frank Richardson, whose views on whiskers have frequently found their way into print, is very much concerned over the report that the moustache of the Army officer is threatened.

"I am absolutely against any order to abolish the lip whisker from the faces of our officers," he told a Press representative. "Were the change allowed, who could distinguish a soldier from such undistinguished persons as barristers or actors—or even novelists ?

"I remember meeting Mr. Arthur Equrchier when he was getting into training for 'Henry VIII.' by going about in public places with elaborate black whiskers, which, of course, he afterwards dyed with henna in order to play the king.

"On this subject I spoke to him rather seriously. 'I suppose you are going to grow a large white beard to play King Lear?' I said 'No,' he replied. 'I shall have grown a natural Father Christmas crop of hair before I play that desperately dull old dog.'"

LORD ROBERTS' EXAMPLE.

Continuing in reminiscent mood, Mr. Richardson added : "I had a cousin in the service during the Boer War, and he grew moustaches with a very natty goatee. He was hauled up before his commanding officer and told that the fungus must be removed. He made a most unfortunate defence, saying, 'Lord Roberts wears one. The answer was, 'You're not Lord Roberts' and, of course, he want's so the fittings had to go. I think he saved them up and gave them to his fiancee when he got back.

"I believe," added the whisker expert, "that when our troops came back from the Crimea they wore full beards, owing to the fact that the cold was so great that they could not shave. But Society was against them, and the beards had to go. Only a little while ago, as is well known, therewas a fut ile movement in favour of the revival of whiskers, but it died a natural death. Girls broke off their engagements and men shaved off their whiskers again."

For the present, the hairy upper lip—the distinctive mark of Army officer—is protected by the King's regulations, which provide that it shall not be shaved.

The death took place at Bangalore yesterday morning, of Mr. R. H. Carreras, Goods Superintendent, East Indian Railway, aged 33.

The *Pioneer* hears from Rawalpindi that the staff ride by the officers of the Army Headquarters will begin at that station. It is intended to make it more elaborate than usual.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee has nominated the Hon. Nawab Syed Mahomed Bahadur and Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu for the presidentship of ensuing Indian National Congress to be held in Karachi in December.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

INTERESTING STORY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. Archibald Williams contributes to "The Captain" a highly interesting history of the development of the British Navy.

King Alfred the Great is commonly regarded as the founder of our navy, says the writer. Up to his time these islands had been the prey of Romans, Jutes, Saxons, and Danes—invaders who had ships and skilful sailors at command. Alfred, great leader that he was, saw that, by acting on the defensive alone, England could not be protected, and that the proper course was to meet the Danes at sea. To that end he fitted out, in the last years of the ninth century, a fleet of ships superior in size to those of the enemy, and gave the Danes a beating from which they did not recover till after his death. This was the first English sea victory of which we have record. As regards the character of the vessels which won it, we may assume, in lack of definite evidence, that they were of Viking type, undecked, steered by a large oar—the steerboard (hence our "starboard") on the right side—and propelled by a great number of oars, a mast being provided amidships for the single sail used in crossing the open seas.

The ships used by Williamt he Conqueror in his invasion of our shores were, if the Bayeux tapestry represents them accurately, propelled by sail alone and lacked the ram which distinguished some Viking craft.

The Sandwich seal (date 1238) shows that the Viking type of hull still persisted; that the furling—as opposed to the lowering—of sails was now practised; and that the "fighting top" had been introduced—a large castellated box attached to the mast above the yard. A later seal, that of Dover (date 1284), suggests little advance in design, the steering oar still being employed. The Poole seal (date 1325) gives the first-known representation of a ship provided with a fixed rudder at the stern. Under Edward III. the number of ships used for naval purposes and the transport of troops to France had become large, though it is probable that the majority of them were impressed merchant ships, fitted out for the occasion.

ARMAMENT IN SHIPS.

The introduction of cannon into ships, in the later years of the fourteenth century led to the establishment of a class of ships suitable for warlike purposes only. In the reign of Henry V. some really large war vessels were built, ranging up to 1,000 tons ; but under his successor and during the Wars of Roses the navy declined and became of small account. Henry VII., seeing that the growth of an island's commerce depended largely on sea power, took the naval question in hand seriously, and earned the title now commonly bestowed upon him of the Founder of the "modern" Royal Navy.

The largest ship of Elizabeth's navy which beat the Spanish Armada was the "Triumph" of 1,100 tons with forty-two guns, and five hundred men. The English ships were,on the average, smaller than the Spanish, but considerably more numerous and carried a much smaller fighting force.

Under the Stuarts—who were a sea-loving line—and the Commonwealth, the navy went ahead rapidly. James I built the "Prince Royal," of 1,400 tons and fifty-five guns, which is interesting apart from her size, in that she was far less profusely decorated than her predecessors, and lacked the long projecting beak inherited from the galley, and the towering structures at stern and bow which, besides presenting great surface to side winds, and also tending to top-heaviness, offered fine marks for artillery. On this ship the King's eldest son, Prince William, served for some years as a midshipman, undergoing all the hardships associated with horrible food, insanitary conditions, and savage discipline.

THE FIRST THREE-DECKER.

In Charles I.'s reign was built the "Sovereign of the Seas," a great improvement on the "Prince Royal." Her tonnage was 1,683, and she carried 102 guns on three decks, with "chasers" forward as well as aft. This first "three-decker" in the Royal Navy was in active service for sixty years, and eventually was burned while being rebuilt at Chatham.

In Nelson's time most of the best ships in our navy were those which had been captured from the enemy. The famous "Victory," of 2,047 tons, was a staunch and honourable exception.

The frigate, first introduced into the navy in 1741, was a swift-sailing vessel with a comparatively small armament confined to one deck, and may be regarded as the ancestor of our odern "Scouts" and cruisers.

Owing to captures and bursts of building the tonnage of the British Navy had increased by 1808 to 800,000 tons, about one-half of this being effective.

THE COMING OF STEAM.

In the year of Waterloo, an American, Robert Fulton, launched at New York the "Demologos," remarkable as being the first steam warship. It displaced about 2,500 tons, and was propelled by paddles at the very moderate speed of 5 knots. Awesome, bu thardly accurate, accounts of its fighting efficiently appeared in English papers. Some years earlier, Fulton had offered Napoleon to build him a steam-propelled fleet and fortunately for us the offer was refused—probably the most fatal mistake that great general ever made.

That first English steam-propelled warship was the "Comet" built in 1821.

The "Penelope" (1843) was the first steam warship of any importance, and the first to have tubular boilers. Like her predecessors, she was propelled by paddles, which, while steadying the ship, were liable to damage in rough weather, and very vulnerable in a fight.

The screw propeller first appeared in the navy in the same year when the "Rattler" (1047 tons) was commissioned at Sheerness.

The Admiralty being-in doubt as to the value of the screw, a trial was made in 1845 by tying the "Rattler" stern by stern with the paddle sloop "Alecto" of the same power and sending them both full-speed ahead. The "Rattler" pulled the "Alecto" stern foremost at a speed of nearly 3 knots. A second experiment—the paddle "Basilisk" v. the screw "Niger"—had a similar result and the screw was therefore finally adopted for the navy.

The "Penelope" (1868)was the first warship with twin screws, which practically did away with the need for sails as a stand-by. The Devastation, launched in 1870, was the first important warship carrying no masts for said.

THE STEAM TURBINE.

The next important event is the introduction of the steam turbine on the destroyer "Viper" (1900), which attained the wonderful speed of 36.5 knots. In 1902 the Admiralty ordered the turbine-driven third-class cruiser "Amethyst" of 10,000 horse-power and in 1905 the revolutionary batteship "Dreadnought."

The water-tube boiler obtain a footing in 1893, and is now universal in the navy, owing to the quickness with which it raises steam, and the high pressures which it will stand. Oil fuel solely is employed on many of our latest battleships, cruisers and destroyers, in place of coal. The latest departures are the adoption of geared-down turbines, and combined turbines and reciprocating engines for "scouts" and destroyers. In the near future we may expect to see the application of large oil or gas engines to warships.

THE ARMOURED SHIP.

The exhaustion of our oak forests would probably have allowed the carrying trade of the world to pass to the Americans, who had inexhaustible supplies of timber at command, but for the fortunate fact of iron and coal being abundant in this country, and so permitting the substitution of iron for wood. The year 1859 is a notable one in the history of our navy, as it witnessed the launch of the "Warrior," our first large armour-plated warship. She was built of iron throughout, and had an iron belt 4 1-2ins. thick running nearly from end to end on each side, and 22ft. deep.

Armoured warships gradually separated into two classes—the "battleship," designed to stand the full brunt of an engagement with big guns at close quarters ; and the "cruiser," built for speed, comparatively lightly armoured and armed, meant for scouting and dealing with similar craft on the enemy's side The cruiser class itself in course of time became subdivided into the "armoured" and "protected" sub-classes.

At the other end of the armoured cruiser scale is a class, the "light armoured cruiser," now under construction. These will be the ears and eyes [of the ,battle flet by day and night, strong and fast enough to .overhaul and destroy any torpedo boat destroyer afloat in rough water, and generally useful for scouting.

ARMAMENTS.

The guns of Nelson's time were run in to load and run out after loading by ropes and ,blocks and levers. The powder was contained in a bag or cartridge, inserted after the bore had been sponged out to clean and cool it. For projectiles were used cast-iron round-shot, chain-shot for destroying ringing, and grape-shot and canister for close quarters. An 18-pounder had a point-blank r ange of only a furlong: the long 6 pounder one of 300 yds and both useful ranges of under a mile.

The "Warrior" fired a shell able to penetrate 8ins. of wrought iron at 1,000yds. The 12in. shells of the "Dreadnought" have a penetration of 52ins. at 3,000yds. The "Orion" mounts ten 13·5in. guns, firing 1,300lb. shells able to pierce 61 inches of iron, and having a useful range of 15 miles. Already there is talk of even larger weapons —the United States Navy is experimenting with 16in. guns throwing a 2,000lb. projectile.

TORPEDOES.

Our enormous 26,000 ton all big-gun floating batteries costing up to £ 2,500,000 each, with their thick armour, watertight compartments, and high speed, have a terrible enemy to fear besides the hurtling shell—the torpedo. The Whitehead torpedo, adopted by the Admiralty in 1871, has been steadily improved in all respects. The latest type has a diameter of 21ins., a speed of nearly 50 miles an hour, and an effective range of 4 miles. It carries 300 lbs. of very high explosive in its nose ; and is calculated to cripple, if not sink, the largest ship.

Torpedo tubes are fitted below the waterline in battleships and cruisers. But the presence of a large ship cannot easily escape notice, and this led to the introduction of the "torpedo boat," practically unprotected, and of very high speed, to enable it to come swiftly and unawares upon a large opponent to launch its deadly missile and get quickly out of range again. To meet the torpedo boat, the "torpedo-boat destroyer"—more shortly, destroyer—war" brought into existence. The "t.b.d.," with speeds up to 40 knots, is the fastest type of warship, and has pra tically ousted the torpedo-boat proper. She carries a number of deck torpedo tubes, and a light armament for protection against similar hostile craft ; and, by virtue of her pace, is useful for scouting. The horse-power of the torpedo-boat destroyer is enormous proportionately to her displacement ; thus the "Afridi" class of 880 tons has 14,500 horse-hower; the Acasta class of 1,060 tons, 22,500 to 25,000 horse-power—as much power as is found in 20,000-ton battleships of the "St. Vincent" type !

THE SUBMARINE.

Even more sinister than the destroyer is the submarine or submersible boat, which is able to steal unseen upon an enemy. Great Britain took this type in hand seriously at the beginning of the century with small vessels of about 200 tons displacement. The increase of size and speed has been rapid, and submarines of the latest class displace 1,200 tons, have a surface speed of 20 knots, and are provid d with deck guns and wireless telegraphy. The word "submersible" perhaps now describes the type more correctly than submarine, as it normally travels—and in certain circumstances could fight—on the surface, though, if need be, it can sink quickly out of sight. We now have a strong lead in submersibles ; but there are rumours of foreign craft of over 5,000 tons displacement carrying a huge number of torpedo tubes.

What is our navy to-day ? Referring to published tables, we find on the lists for 1913 of complete vessels, 56 battleships, 10 battle-cruisers, 34 armoured cruisers, 8 light armoured cruisers, 84 protected cruisers, 212 destroyers, 59 torpedo boats (effective), 73 submarines, and 44 seagoing fleet auxiliaries. In truth, a mighty fleet, far mightier than that of the next strongest naval power, and manned by the world's finest sailors.

KANGANI CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS. July 31.

Sub-Inspector F. Jackson left on Wednesday for Colombo with a warrant for the extradition of Kalayan, a Kangani in the Ceylon Labour Department, who is wanted under the following circumstances—Perisamoonswamy, a rickshaw cooly of Peramit, reported to the police that his son, aged nine years, was kidnapped. Kalayan had taken him away as an emigrant cooly to Ceylon. The mother of the lad went to Chingelput, and at the depot there saw her son, but, for some reason, did not give notice to the police. She saw her son taken by train to Trichinopoly by Kalayan, and then returned to Madras. Sub-Inspector Jackson proceeded to Trichinopoly, but found the accused had left on the previous day for Colombo with a batch of coolies, including the lad. He accordingly returned to Madras, and secured the extradition warrant.

Attention is being devoted by the Ministers of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala to the development of the economic resources of the state, prominent among the enterprises under consideration being a large cement work near Chandigarh, and a system of light railways to open out the interior.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Friday, 1st August, 1913.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MEDICINE.

Few of the many congresses recently held have been organised with so great care and skill as the one which opens its sessions in London on August 6th. The congress will continue its meetings till the 12th. The medical journals have published full and detailed accounts of the various sections and sub-sections, and there is every prospect of a congress which, by covering the whole field of medicine, surgery, public health, and bringing together the latest researches of the medical profession, will prove a great gain to all concerned. Every branch will be represented by experts, and the leading physicians and surgeons of the world are expected to take part in the discussions. A perusal of the programme almost overwhelms one, and suggests a fear that, like so many of these meetings, it may be overburdened; but the danger of this is modified by the fact that the majority of the members will desire to limit their attention to the branches in which they are most particularly interested.

The more technical part will appeal only to the medical profession, but there are features which the general public will follow with interest. In view of the recent agitation about vivisection, the paper by Mr. Stephen Paget on the history of the relations of vivisection with medicine will be read with interest; the papers dealing with the relation of art to medicine will introduce a topic of interest. The subjects of these papers are: The relations between art and the history of medicine; physiology of vision and impressionism in art; painting in relation to the history of medicine. This appears to be quite a new side to medicine, and yet it is easy to see there must be much in the subject to fascinate. In India most will look to the results of the congress in the two branches which discuss the question of public health and the researches in tropical medicine. Sir William Shirley Murphy has promised a paper on the origin and growth of Public Health Legislation, and Colonel Sir David Bruce, whose excellent work on the Sleeping Sickness Commission is so well known, will preside over the section of tropical medicine and hygiene. Considerable advance has been made in these branches since the last congress, and the results, so important to India and other tropical countries, will be awaited with interest. According to the programme such subjects as plague, beriberi, leish maniasis, and relapsing fevers, are to be reported on and discussed.

Five set addresses in medicine surgery, pathology, heredity, and public health, are to be delivered. Professor A. M. E. Chauffard, of the University of Paris, is responsible for the one on medicine; Professor William Bateson, of the John Innes Horticultural Society, for Heredity; and Mr. John Burns, M.P., has promised to address the congress on the subject of public health. The Army and Naval aspects of medicine will be dealt with fully in the section presided over by Surgeon-General Sir James Porter, which will discuss such subjects as hospital ships and transport of wounded, transport of wounded in hill warfare, water supplies in the field, anti-typhoid inoculation, sanitary organization in the tropics, caisson disease, and the physiology of physical training and marching. The King has promised to be a patron of the congress, and Prince Arthur of Connaught has consented to open the proceedings in the Albert Hall. Sir Thomas Barlow, President of the Royal College of Physicians, will act as president of the congress. There is every prospect of a congress which will be educative in the highest sense, and one that promises to add considerably to the means at the disposal of the profession and the public for the effective prosecution of the campaign against disease.

DEFENCE OF THE CAPTOR OF DELHI.

It is rather late in the day now to defend General Archdale Wilson against the damaging charges made by writers about the Mutiny, and the vigorous attempt of Sir William Lee-Warner in this direction in the recent "Fortnightly Review" was, we are afraid, doomed to failure, not only because it was ill-timed, but also for want of any cogent and relevant material. The late General Maunsell's article a little before his death, claiming the credit of being the real captor of Delhi for Alexander Taylor who has also but recently passed away, seems to have moved Sir William chivalrously to stand up for Wilson, but he has adduced no new facts or evidence which can affect the verdict. That verdict has been pronounced by historians and biographers, by Kaye and Malleson, by Colonels Vebart and Vetch and many others; and it would require very strong evidence indeed to upset it. Sir W. Lee Warner seems to be much ruffled by Col. Vetch, the military biographer of the Dictionary of National Biography, because, in his missions of the various Mutiny notabilities in the latter work, he has adopted the adverse view of Wilson's character and conduct at Delhi, which is undoubtedly widely prevalent. His defence is mainly directed against the strictures of Col. Vetch, who has not lost much time in replying to them in the subsequent number of the same review. Much seems to be made of the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Norman's plea, while reviewing Bosworth Smith's life of John Lawrence, that complete justice had not been done to Wilson in that book. Norman, we are told, by Sir W. Lee-Warner as his biographer, had intended to do this justice to the unfortunate General himself in a book about the famous siege of Delhi. But that book was never written, nor did he leave much material for anybody else to write it on the lines indicated. Still Sir William thinks that he is partly at least fulfilling Norman's purpose. But from what Colonel Vetch says in his reply about Norman's view of the character of Wilson, the latter's defence would not have been warm. In an interview that Norman gave to Colonel Vetch, whilst engaged in the Dictionary memoirs, of Wilson and others, he said of Wilson's character, when asked whether it was strong, that it could not accurately be described as strong. He also thought that certain of Wilson's letters to Lawrence and Baird Smith were unwise and damaging to his own reputation. That Archdale Wilson was hesitative and indecisive during a crisis when these qualities were most fatal, there is little room to doubt; and equally certain is the fact that our success at Delhi was owing not to him so much as to the several strong men by whom he was surrounded, men like Nicholson, and Taylor, and Baird Smith, who guided him almost against his will and judgment to the brilliant result. There seems to be little gain now in revising the verdict of history in this case. Perhaps at some future time when new facts, which might tend to shake that verdict throwing an entirely new light upon his conduct, the question might gain something by being re-opened; but at present in absence of such new light, Wilson's memory loses rather than gains by attempts, however chivalrous, to rehabilitate him in our opinion.

NATIONAL BARDS.

A very interesting suggestion has been made to the Premier in the House of Commons, which, though it received the usual cold official reply in the negative, deserves further consideration. Mr. James Hogge, M.P., for East Edinburgh asked whether, in making a new appointment to the Laureateship, he would consider the advisability of limiting the appointment to a number of years, instead of for life; and, also, whether he would, at the same time, consider the advisability of appointing separate Laureates for the separate nationalities in the United Kingdom in order to stimulate the cultivation of national literature. The first suggestion is merely a precaution which should not be necessary. The Laureate is appointed on the ground of merit, and if a poet's work deserves the bestowal of the high honour for a few years it deserves the distinction equally for life. But with the second proposition we have every sympathy, seeing in it, as we do, many real advantages to literature. The Welsh and Scotch have produced noble bards, who, with all the glorious exultancy in their freedom and popular favour, wandered from castle to castle among their beloved hills singing "of old-time chivalry," as Scott says. The love of music and poetry lies very deep in the Celtic temperament, and the appointment of a Laureate, each for Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, would be a modest yet appreciable acknowledgment of the debt we owe them for adding many gems to our literature, and would be a means of further enriching our literature. There is much talk about the necessity for a Minister of Arts; but such methods of encouragement as suggested to Mr Asquith would be far more effective, than the fettering, pampering influence of an official bureau. The freer and more spontaneous art is, the higher and more truly ideal will it be; and our literature and drama to-day are sufficiently virile to do without such an institution, which would serve only to provide a number of highly-paid posts, the holders of which—if we judge by certain existing official departments—would as often as not be out of sympathy with popular sentiment. And, after all, national Laureates would only be taking the place of the old national Bards.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The condition of affairs in China is held by those who know the country to demonstrate the unfitness of that or any other Asiatic country for a Republican Government, and a writer to the Peking journal wrote in May last: "I regard the attempt to establish a Republic in China as a very grave national disaster that will have to be paid for by the nation in the near future." If a strong Government had been formed with Yuan Shih-k'ai as permanent president, it is believed that progress would have been made. If, the Chinese representative men informed, Yuan Shih-k'ai was not speedily elected permanent president, a condition of agitation and intrigue such as, in April last, was already paralysing China, would go on for months, during which, in all probability, the fate of the country will be sealed. As young Turkey brought ruin to their country, so is young China now bringing it to theirs. And it was prognosticated that if civil war occurred, the Foreign Powers will be forced to use armed intervention to stop open anarchy and its consequences, one of which will certainly be anti-foreign attacks on life and property. The prophecy has been almost entirely fulfilled, though that victory will be with the northern armies is almost beyond a doubt. The northern armies are trained men; those of the south are described as being wholly incapable of any effective resistance. Yuan Shih-k'ai's forces under four generals hold the best strategical positions along the Yangtse river, and it is anticipated that the bulk of the fighting will take place in the Yangtse provinces. The probabilities are, according to Chinese advices, that the southern armies will destroy themselves, bring the country into such a state of anarchy that foreign intervention will become inevitable and that Yuan-Shih-kai will be absolutely found into assuming a position for which he has no personal desire in order to save the country from chaos and foreign occupation.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD Ampthill continues his efforts on behalf of British Indian subjects in South Africa, and we are glad to note that he has now the able assistance of Lord Sydenham. They spoke, as also did Lord Curzon in the House of Lords on Wednesday, in favour of minimising the restriction of liberty of Indians in the Union, but we do not find that they induced the Government to adopt the suggestion to wire frankly, firmly and freely, to the Union Government, urging it to suspend the operation of the Immigration Bill until it is amended so as to be more satisfactory to Indians. Lord Crewe's speech, which was described as sympathetic, was, as it seems to us, more sympathetic towards South Africans than towards Indians. If it be found that any provision of the Bill operates hardly on the Indian community in any particular district, said Lord Crewe, attention can be drawn to this provision with a view to its being relaxed. So it can, and so undoubtedly it will, but that does not guarantee that any relaxation will follow. Far more satisfactory would it have been had the champions of British Indians in the House persisted in the demand that the Home Government should communicate with that of the Union as desired. Doubtless Lord Crewe believed that Generals Botha and Smuts and Mr. Fisher have gone as far as public opinion in South Africa will allow them. But the frank, firm, and free, message from the Home Government might not have been without its effect on public opinion in South Africa.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LORD WILLINGDON is to be congratulated on the fact that his first Council meeting was so eminently business-like, and that it occupied at least a couple of days' less time than was anticipated. The postponement of the consideration of the Gujarat Talukdars' Bill, with its seven score amendments, accounted for the curtailment of the session, while his Excellency's ruling on the point of the time-limit of speeches also served to shorten the deliberations of the Council. When the Budget has been before a special Committee, where it has been fully discussed and where it is possible to obtain ample information by means of questions and resolutions, no profitable purpose would be served by prolonging discussion or giving number of opportunities for the display of their gifts of oratory such as used to stultify the proceedings of the old Councils. Twenty minutes is ample time in which to express the views of any man on any subject; indeed a public speaker, who cannot say what he wishes in ten minutes, is much to be pitied. To labour a point is to blunt it, and hon. members should congratulate themselves and one another that the days of long jobations have passed. Councillors did well, too, to withdraw resolutions which had no hope of success, but that after all is only another indication of the Council's realisation of the fact that the object for which they are appointed is to work for the good of their presidency, not merely to talk.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, passed Suez at 4 a. m. on Thursday.

A Press Communique states that the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to an ordinance recently promulgated by the Government of the Netherlands East Indies, under which the importation into the Netherlands East Indies of tea seed, and of the materials used in their packing, is prohibited unless the seeds have been examined by an expert apointed by the Director of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and permission to import them has been granted by that expert. The examination will take place exclusively at Tandjong Prick, and the ordinance will come into force for the outlying possessions on August 31 next.

GEORGE ELIOT.

THE STORY OF HER LIFE AND WORK.

The Midlands of England have a worthy place in the records of literature for containing within their broad shires the houses of or associations with poets and writers. At the close of the 15th century, Shakespeare, the greatest of all poets, was writing his immortal works with the beauty of Warwickshire scenery for inspiration and with the gentle murmuring of the Avon for encouragement. In the early part of the 16th century, Milton lived for a long time at Ludlow and wrote there his "Comus." Here, too, Butler wrote his "Hudibras". Then the eighteenth century saw the birth at Lichfield of Dr. Johnson, who was to be known to posterity as the "Great Cham of Literature," as Smollet called him. In the next century another star was destined to rise up out of Warwickshire and set in the firmament of letters, namely, George Eliot, and lastly, there is to-day a representative in Mr. Stanley Weyman, whose finely written romances have gained him such a high reputation. These are to mention names which come most readily to the mind—for the list by no means ends here.

Mary Ann Evans, or George Eliot, to use the pen name she afterwards assumed, was born at Arbury Farm, Chilvers Coton, near Nuneaton, on November 12, 1819. She had one brother whom she idolised, and her early devotion to him and the way their childhood days were spent are delightfully and cleverly drawn in "The Mill on the Floss," perhaps the most intimate of her books.

* * *

The year 1832 was a particularly memorable one for her; for it saw the passing of the great Reform Act, and the election riots which occurred at Nuneaton in consequence furnished her with the material for similar scenes in "Felix Holt." During her later schooldays and for the next few years she read studiously, her literature ranging from Shakespeare to religious and philosophical works. In temperament she was, without doubt, what she described in Maggie Tulliver—"a creature full of eager, passionate, longings."

In 1840 she and her father went to live at Coventry. Here she became associated with a highly intellectual circle, and her outlook was so broadened that for a long time she was a keen student of free-thought. Her friends took her several tours, both at home and abroad. It is worthy of note that on one excursion to Shakespeare's birthplace Emerson was one of the party.

Her father died in 1849, and in 1851, when she was 32 years of age, she went to London, having received an offer to do editorial work on the "Westminster Review." Then it was that she entered an even wider sphere of life. She boarded with the editor, and, in consequence, met many well-known people.

* * *

And what sort of a woman was this who, in a very short time, was to create such a furore in the literary world and who was to win the praises of such men as Dickens, Charles Reade, Thackeray, Meredith, Bulwer Lytton and Herbert Spencer? Few, if any, of her portraits do her justice. She was not a strong-minded woman in the popular sense of the word, and she had no dogmatic air; with all her learning she was every bit a woman, with all a woman's weakness, passion, and longing to be loved. She was not beautiful so far as features were concerned, and she was fragile rather than robust. She was, too, highly-strung, and there is little doubt that her inner-life was at times tempestuous.

Some there are whose emotions are so strong and deep that they stifle inward feelings and cravings and live only in the future in the hope that time may bring the affinity on whom they can lavish all their affection. Such a one was George Eliot, and it was not until she was thirty-two years of age and in the full ripeness of womanhood that this affinity came into her life.

She had not been living long in London before she was introduced to George Henry Lewis. Little did she dream what the introduction was to mean to her life and literary development. Lewis was a man of extraordinary versatility and a writer of wide experience, whose work, however, was not to have any lasting fame. His, too, was a passionate nature, and his career had been one of romance and Bohemianism. It was the sympathy of temperaments that drew the two together, and George Eliot soon found that this was the man who could draw out all her love and in whom she could find a responsive chord of affection. But there was an obstacle in the way of their marriage. Lewes could not divorce his wife, who had not been faithful to him, because in the eyes of the law he had condoned the offence when he had taken her back after the first instance of infidelity and forgiven her—only to find that she again left him.

* * *

It was a cruel position for the lovers. But George Eliot saw her path clearly and left her employer's house, taking rooms of her own. It was no fault of theirs that they could not conform to conventional and established laws, and so she followed the dictates of her heart and the two became united, if not by legal vows in a more sacred sense and in a more affectionate bond than many of her so-called friends from whom she became estranged in consequence. Their union was a happy one, for Lewes was deeply attached to her and gave her all the devotion for which she had craved and the sympathy she needed in the time of depression, from which she often suffered when writing. Shortly afterwards they visited the Continent, and it was while in Germany that Lewes suggested to her that she should write fiction. Nor is it necessary to recall the circumstances of the writing of her first novel, "The Sad Fortunes of the Rev. A. Barton," which was followed by "Scenes from Clerical Life," "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," "Romola," "Felix Holt," "Middlemarch," and others—novels which placed her in the front rank of English writers.

Distinguished visitors now flocked to her drawing-room, and her fame gave an added interest to her association with Lewes, which continued until 1872—a quarter of a century—when he died.

Nearly two years later followed George Eliot's inexplicable marriage, at the age of 60, to Mr. John Walter Cross, a retired banker, but she died within a few months. Why this second marriage with its curious circumstances, after the romantic alliance with Lewes? Was it to have the recognition which the name of wife gives? It is the enigma of her life.

* * *

As we have seen, George Eliot spent the first portion of her life in the Midlands, and it was during this time that she got the materials, to be used later, for the largest and best portion of her works. In "Scenes from Clerical Life," she made use of stories current in her early home circle; in "Adam Bede" she drew that circle and in her hero pourtrayed many of the fine qualities of her father. But it is in "The Mill on the Floss" that she becomes most intimate. True, the setting is "Lincolnshire, but her native district beyond doubt supplied the "round pool" to which she had gone on fishing expeditions with her brother, the "sea-deeps," and many other bits of scenery. Chief interest in this work is that the picture of Maggie Tulliver is practically an autobiography of herself. In "Silas Marner" and Felix Holt" she likewise draws on her early recollections.

Thus I end a short and all too brief sketch, to do the subject justice, of one whose life makes an absorbingly interesting psychological study—of one who earned the right to be included in the long list of wonderful women.

W. G. P.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 11.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

July 6 was the twentieth anniversary of the wedding of the King and the Queen, who were married at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on July 6, 1893. The anniversary will be observed quietly at Buckingham Palace. The King was at Bristol, where he visited the Royal Agricultural Show. A Suffragette threw a petition on to his Majesty's lap as he drove to the show ground. The Queen opened the beautiful new buildings of the Bedford College for Women in Regent's Park.

Women students in caps and gowns lined the route in the grounds and subsequently sang to the Queen, when her Majesty opened the new buildings of the Bedford College for Women in Regent's Park. Before declaring the buildings open the Queen went over the college, through the laboratories, the library, the cosy bedroom-studies, and the dining-hall. An amusing surprise awaited her Majesty in the psychological section. Two white mice who are taking a course in memory training had just been put in a miniature Hampton Court maze. They are nicknamed by the students Pyramus and Thisbe, because they are inseparable. The sooner they get through the maze the sooner they enjoy a meal. The Queen spent a happy five minutes watching their efforts to get out of the maze, tapping on the glass and explaining laughingly "This way; this way." She did not go until the mice had threaded their way through the maze. Their record time is ten seconds but yesterday they lingered on the way. The Queen then became very interested in some white rats whose intuitive faculties are being developed. When her Majesty arrived one had just learnt how to secure a meal by nibbling through a piece of tape that secured a paper cover. In presenting a gold key to the Queen, Lord Rosebery referred to her Majesty as "the titular and cherished head of the womanhood of England."

The King and Queen, on July 7, began another of the great industrial tours which are destined to make their reign memorable. Their Majesties arrived at Warrington in Lancashire and drove through Widnes to Knowsley Hall, where they will be the guests of Lord and Lady Derby for a crowded week. On the way they visited the soap works of Messrs. Crosfield and chatted with some of the workers. The King conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. William Scott Barrett, chairman of the Lancashire County Council. During the week their Majesties will tour 250 miles, and it is estimated that 3,000,000 people will see them. Brilliant sunshine favoured the second day of the royal progress through Lancashire, and in circumstances that could not have been more auspicious the King and Queen saw the most characteristic features of the life and industry of the King's duchy. In a motor tour of some seventy miles their Majesties passed from Knowsley through industrial St. Helens and the agricultural district round Ormskirk to leisured Southport; thence to Preston, where an inspection was made of one of the largest cotton mills in the world, and then on through Lytham and St. Annes to the factory operatives' paradise of Blackpool, whence their Majesties returned to Knowsley by train.

THE KING'S KINDNESS.

The country people are just as eager to see their Sovereign as the townsfolk, and those of the Fylde were sympathetically touched by the King's kindness in stopping the car to inquire after the health of Mr. Harcourt Clare, clerk to the Lancashire County Council, when his house was passed. Wherever there is a gathering along the route the car slows down, and when passing children it always creeps. These acts of kind consideration do not go unnoticed. Lancashire people already understand their King and Queen far better than they did before. Everywhere they are enthusiastic in praise of their Majesties' thoughtfulness and geniality. Accrington was very hearty in its welcome the third day and at the Broad Oak Calico Printing Works their Majesties made their first practical acquaintance with the industry which is so important here. The King was asked to stamp a pattern. His cloth showed the two hemispheres of our globe, and his part was to colour the British Possessions red—"to paint the world red," he said with a laugh to Mr. Chadwick, the foreman block printer, who gave him his lesson. He was a quick pupil. "How have I done it?" he inquired. "You have done it very well," said Mr. Chadwick, looking at it critically. "You'd make a very good block printer in time." Then the Queen printed a piece of a famous old butterfly pattern. "Take care I do it nicely, she urged, not wishing to earn lower commendation than the King. She followed instructions to the letter, and was rewarded by the assurance that she had done it "very nicely indeed." In the works the King

(Continued on page 8.)

PEACE IN THE BALKANS.

A TRUCE FOR FIVE DAYS.

TURKEY'S DEFIANCE.

RUSSIAN FLEET AT ENTRANCE TO THE BOSPHORUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.].

BUKHAREST, July 30.

At an informal conference to-day it was agreed, in principle, to have a five days' armistice.

BUKHAREST, July 31.

The Conference opened yesterday, when M. Majorescu, the Rumanian Premier, was appointed the permanent President. M. Venizelos accepted the proposal for the suspension of hostilities, and the conference approved a five days' truce.

SETTLING THE ARMISTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS OF MILITARY EXPERTS.

LONDON, July 31.

Military experts in the Balkans, in settling the armistice, fixed a line of demarcation midway between the different armies. The positions of the armies will be marked with white flags. The movements of troops and the transport of provisions behind outposts will be permitted.

TURKEY'S HIGH-HANDED ATTITUDE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.

The Russian fleet is in the vicinity of the entrance to the Bosphorus. Turkish official circles declare that more than a naval demonstration will be necessary to induce them to abandon Adrianople. Moreover, there is nothing to show that a demonstration is intended.

Reshid Bey, the legal adviser to the Porte, has gone to Athens to sign the protocol for the renewal of diplomatic relations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.

The Heir-Apparent has issued a statement in which he says he cannot believe Europe really intends to take Adrianople away from Turkey. Adrianople, to-day, is more sacred to Turkey than ever, he says.

THE RECENT BATTLE.

BULGARIAN DENIAL OF REPULSE.

LONDON, July 31.

The Bulgarian account of the fighting on July 27 says the Bulgarians, repulsing strong Greek forces, seized the upper Bregalnitza plain at Petchovo, thus separating that Greek and Servian armies. The Greeks on the Bulgarian left were forced to retreat, abandoning supplies. The account declares that the plain of Razlog was completely cleared of Greeks.

[The report originally telegraphed from Salonika stated that the Bulgarians, encouraged by the arrival of reinforcements, turned upon a pursuing force of Greeks north-east of Djumaia and fierce fighting ensued. The Greeks were three times dislodged from one position at the point of the bayonet, but the Bulgarians were finally repulsed with heavy loss. The Bulgarians had burned the Greek and Mussulman quarters in Djumaia.]

THE RAND TROUBLE.

FEDERATION DENIES REJECTION OF GOVERNMENT'S TERMS.

PRETORIA, July 30.

Following upon General Botha's *non possumus* on Tuesday, representatives of the Federation of Trades and the Secretary of the Railwaymen's Society conferred until midnight, after which a letter appeared in the press on Wednesday in which the Secretary of the Federation declared that the Federation had not rejected the Government's terms. The Federation's decision merely meant that further concessions should be made.

RAILWAYMEN'S REVOLT FROM MILITANTS.

JOHANNESBURG, July 31.

The Secretary of the Railwaymen's Society stated in an interview that the railwaymen entirely dissociated themselves from the revolutionary propaganda.

NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN.

LONDON, July 31.

A New South Wales loan on one and a half millions sterling in the form of 4 per cent. inscribed stock, at the price of 97 1-2 will shortly be issued.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 31.

The death is announced of Sir Richard Powell Cooper.

The late Sir Richard Cooper was a member of the firm of Cooper and Nephews, the well-known chemical manufacturers and exporters of pedigree live stock. He was born in 1847 and had been a member of the County Council, Staffs, since 1891.

Home Sporting news will be found on Page 5.

ARMY AIRCRAFT.

RESULT OF M.P.S' INVESTIGATION.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY FALLS TO 33 ON DIVISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons, last night, during the debate on the Army Estimates, Mr. Sandys reported the result of the investigation undertaken by himself and Mr. Joynson Hicks, in consequence of Colonel Seely's acceptance of a challenge from Mr. Joynson-Hicks on June 5 that the army did not possess eighty aeroplanes able to fly. Mr. Sandys said they saw only fifty-one machines able to fly, against Colonel Seely's statement that there were a hundred and twenty.

Colonel Seely replied that aeroplanes required constant repairs and that at least forty per cent. of the number ought, at a given moment, to be repairing. Had Mr. Sandys made his inspection when there had been no flying for a week, he would have apologised, because he would have seen all the machines in flying order. The whole matter was a barren controversy. There were at present, ninety aeroplanes on order, and there were 191 certified fliers in the Army, compared with twenty a year ago.

A motion by Mr. Rowland Hunt to reduce the salaries in the War Office was defeated by 280 to 247 amid Opposition cheers and Ministerialist countercheers.

EX-PRESIDENT CASTRO ACTIVE AGAIN.

NEW YORK, July 31.

It is reported that ex-President Castro has arrived in Venezuela, and that he and his followers have begun an invasion.

VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

COMING VISIT TO BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 31.

Intimation has now been received that H. E. the Viceroy will be spending about two days in Bangalore during his visit to Mysore in November. Steps are accordingly being taken by the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military station to present His Excellency with an address, but it is not yet known whether they will be able to avail themselves of the opportunity of representing various matters of Municipal *cum* Imperial significance such as the disposal of the surplus revenues of the assigned tract or whether the address will be of a merely welcome character.

With regard to the telegram lately addressed by the Municipal Commissioners to the Viceroy regarding the assigned tract revenues, a reply has ben received, intimating that the question has been noted for early consideration.

DACOITES IN BURMA.

OUTRAGE AT PROME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 31.

Reports of dacoities with fire-arms still continue to come in from the districts. The latest report is from Prome, and states that a band of twelve dacoits cut through the village stockade of Kodunkye of Maung Tun Tha, a wealthy resident and money-lender. Six of them battered the doors of the house with axes, while the others, who were armed with fire-arms, constituted a guard outside the house, keeping the villagers off by an incessant fire. Inside the house, the inmates were roughly treated, and the place was ransacked by the intruders who managed to take away with them nearly Rs. 10,000 in cash besides ornaments and currency notes.

RECENT RIOT AT BUDAUN.

PRISONERS' APPEAL DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 31.

The Allahabad High Court has dismissed the appeal of Musammat Khimia and eleven others, Ahirs by caste, who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Budaun of rioting and murder, and the woman and two of the male accused were sentenced to death, while the remaining nine were sentenced to transportation for life. The facts showed that a skirmish took place between the Ahirs and the police who had come to arrest some of the Ahirs, in which the female prisoner led the attack on behalf of the Ahirs, with the result that a Sub-Inspector, a constable and another man belonging to the police party were killed.

MACHLI BAZAR MOSQUE.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, July 30.

Matters in connection with the Machli Bazar mosque in Cawnpore are becoming more complicated every day. All the trustees of the mosque, including two old trustees, have issued a signed statement of facts by way of reply to the recent communique issued by the United Provinces Government, in which the truth of the important assertions and allegations contained in the communique is challenged.

Another mass meeting of Mahomedans is likely to be held on Sunday next. Several prominent Mahomedans on their way back from the Moslem University meeting at Aligar broke their journey at Cawnpore and visited the Machli Bazar mosque and had an interview with local Mahomedans.

CHINESE REVOLT.

SITUATION EASIER AT SHANGHAI.

TERRIBLE HAVOC BY FIRE IN NATIVE QUARTERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

KIUKIANG, July 31.

The Northerners are preparing for a big battle in the vicinity, and all available troops at Hukow are hurrying to the front. The Northern battery consists of forty guns. The advance is expected on Thursday. The American Admiral has arrived at Kiukiang.

SHANGHAI QUIETER.

SHANGHAI, July 31.

There was a general lull in hostilities yesterday, and a more hopeful feeling prevails all round. No attack has yet been made on Woosung. The Government cruisers are still hanging about the lower Yangtse.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

LATER.

The recent fires in the native city have caused terrible destruction. In one place, a block of houses, one hundred yards long and four or five yards deep on each side, have been burned. Looters completed the ruin.

ENGLISH MAIL SERVICE.

RANGOON TRADES IN FAVOUR OF ACCELERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 31.

In reply to the recent letter of the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, the Secretary of the Rangoon Trades Association writes to the Government that the Association is strongly in favour of an acceleration of the period of transit, so as to secure the arrival of the English mail at Bombay on Thursday instead of Friday morning, and thus permit of the arrival of the English mail at Rangoon on Monday morning instead of Tuesday as at present. This change will undoubtedly secure to the merchantile community and others the opportunity to answer any of their letters by the out-going mail leaving on Tuesday morning. The Association is also of opinion that, if the steamer left Rangoon on Tuesday evening for Madras, it would arrive in time to connect with the fast train from that town to Bombay, so as to catch the home-going mail on Saturday. If this could be arranged, nearly two clear days would be given to reply to the Home mails, which would be a great boon. In that case, the Association does not think that, at present, a second mail to Europe is necessary, but would ask for a retention of the tri-weekly service to Calcutta.

THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON.

PROPOSED VISIT TO NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 31.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon leaves on August 3 for Ahmednagar, where his visit will be private, and later goes on to Nasik, where he will receive and reply to an address. He returns to Poona on August 8.

Lady Willingdon, who has been suffering from a slight indisposition, is now said to be better.

PLOT AGAINST SIR LOUIS DANE.

THE STORY CONFIRMED.

It appears from private information of unquestionable character that we have just received, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that the story published in Karachi a few days ago concerning the cause of Sir Louis Dane's sudden change of plans when proceeding Home was substantially correct. As everyone is aware there is a little band of "Friends of India" irreconcilables resident in France, who make no secret of their revolutionary propaganda. While the rules of international courtesy that afford so many safe asylums to almost every class of undesirable alien who can lay any sort of claim to being a political offender, permit these gentlemen to take up their residence in France, their operations are very carefully watched by the French police, and if the latter came to the conclusion that it would be better for Sir Louis Dane not to travel across France while the glamour of the high office he had just vacated still hung about him, we may be quite sure that the apprehensions entertained as to the danger threatening Sir Louis Dane were well founded. The incident only serves as yet another reminder that the India anarchist school is quite indifferent as to the character of the victims they may select for assassination. Had Sir Louis Dane been a ruler of the "blood and iron" type—a species so far as India is concerned about as common as the Dodo;—had he even been a man devoid of all sympathy for Indians and their aspirations, one might have understood how it should come about that his life should be threatened by the misguided individuals who profess such peculiar love for their country. But being what he was, a man who was famous all over his province for his accebility and charm of manner, for his intimate acquaintance with the language of the people and for an extraordinary quality of sympathetic understanding that gained for him the affection of all Indians who came in contact with him, the fact that he, too, should have been marked down as a victim for the anarchist's bomb merely indicates what little concern the Indian extremist has for the good of the country he professes so ardently to love. This fact, it is to be hoped, will some day be taken to heart by the "Moderate," who in the past unhappily has set such store by a "union" of all political parties, however conflicting the various objects of those parties may be.

EMIGRATION TO S. AFRICA.

LORDS APPEAL FOR INDIANS.

OUTSPOKEN OPPOSITION TO THE BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 30.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Ampthill drew attention to the fact that the South African Immigration Bill would become law on August 1, and requested the Imperial Government to ask the Union Government to suspend its operation until it was amended so as to be more satisfactory to Indians in South Africa and less injurious to British prestige in India. He urged the Government to telegraph to South Africa frankly, firmly, and freely, as the matter was of Imperial importance.

Lord Sydenham appealed to the Union Government to treat Indians more sympathetically.

LORD CREWE'S STATEMENT.

Lord Crewe said he was quite sure that General Botha, General Smuts, and Mr. Fisher, keenly desired to meet Indians as far as public opinion in South Africa would allow them. Lord Gladstone had done his best to place the Indian claims in the fullest and fairest light.

The Imperial Government considered that the balance of improvement was such as to make it inadvisable to refuse the Bill. He doubted if it was ever wise to force upon a community like the white voters of South Africa a policy, regarding another race, which they hated.

Lord Gladstone had cordially approved Mr. Gokhale's visit, and South African Ministers had received him with all due distinction and kindliness. It was a great advantage to them to have the opportunity of hearing the views of such an eminent Indian gentleman.

Lord Crewe dealt with the details of the Bill, admitting the legitimate soreness of Indians at the disabilities in the Orange Free State and the difficulties regarding Natal and the Cape. But, if it was found that any provision of the Bill operated hardly on the Indian community in any particular, distinct attention could be drawn to this provision with a view to its being relaxed. He believed that such was the best chance of getting a satisfactory consideration of the case for Indians in the future.

LORD CURZON'S SUGGESTION.

Lord Curzon described Lord Crewe's speech as sympathetic, and he was sure that Lord Crewe had done no more than justice to General Botha and General Smuts. It would be pitiable, if after all these years of exhaustive struggle, Indians were driven to passive resistance. He would suggest that Lord Gladstone should use his influence with the South African Ministers to meet the objections which Lord Crewe admitted. The Indians did not claim more rights of migration than they enjoyed at present, and they were prepared to make concessions to obtain easier conditions in South Africa.

INDIAN OBJECTIONS WELL BASED.

LONDON, July 31.

The *Times* this morning says:—None can desire to add to the cares of the Union Government in the present emergency, and if we call attention to the Indian Immigration question, it is because the situation admits of no delay. There seems no reason why a practical compromise should not be arranged in time to be still available. It is important in the interests of the Union and the Empire to prevent a resumption of passive resistance. There are four important points in which the Indian objection to the Act seems to be well based, and which demand immediate consideration,—the perpetuation of race discrimination by the endorsement of the old free State law; the right of entry of domiciled persons into Cape Province the invalidation of the right of domicile of Indians in Natal and the recognition of native marriages.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY.

The paper further says: Amendments to the Act have been pressed by three or four members of the Opposition in the Union Parliament, particularly by Messrs. Schreiner, Chaplin and Duncan. Lord Gladstone apparently took no steps to call attention to the public protest of the Indians, or to ascertain whether there were points in the Bill which required the immediate consideration of the Imperial Government. The Colonial Office was equally apathetic. The Union Government, however, has been so reasonable that means may surely still be found which will satisfy the Indian opposition; for instance, if the Ministers undertake to introduce amending legislation next session, the Indian leaders might allow the Act to be enforced without resisting.

KUNDLA FLOOD RELIEF.

CITIZENS AND PUBLIC BODIES THANKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KUNDLA, July 31.

A meeting of the citizens of Kundla was held last evening in Sir Takhatsinhji Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Hormasji Khursedji Sethna, Revenue Officer. The president said that the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association gave loans of Rs. 5,100 to needy merchants and artisans who had suffered by the recent flood. The services of the Secretary of the Bombay Kundla Flood Relief Committee also proved useful to Kundla committee, specially in regard to the housing problem. The other speakers thanked the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association, and other public bodies who had given timely help to the sufferers. In conclusion, a resolution was passed thanking the charitable citizens and public bodies.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

PANAMA CANAL.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CELEBRATIONS.

REFUSAL TO TAKE PART IN GREAT EXHIBITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, July 31.

The British Government has refused to take part in the San Francisco Exhibition to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. No reason has been assigned for this action, but it is assumed in New York that it is in consequence of the contraversy with regard to the Panama Canal Tolls.

By the Panama Canal Act, which granted free passage to American ships, the United States violated the Hay-Paunceforte treaty with England. Great Britain has protested against the measure, the provisions of which have from time to time been subject to the outspoken criticism of a considerable section of American public opinion including the Press and some of the Senators. One well-known public man described the Senate's Panama action as "the most outrageous piece of immorality in the history of any nation and ought to make every American ashamed."

TRESPASS AND ASSAULT.

EUROPEAN CHARGED AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 31.

The complaint filed by Margam Iyer, late assistant station master Settigunth, charging Mr. S, G, Mercer with having committed offence under sections 323 and 456, I. P. C., was taken up on the 28,29 and 30, July at Cuddapah,

Mr. L H Bewes, of Messrs Short Bewes and Co, and K, U, Shama Row, High Court Vakil, Madras, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the A S R S, and Mr. E R Osborn, instructed by Mr Sell of Messrs King and Patridge defended.

Before the proceedings commenced. Mr. Osborne stated that his client was a European British subject, and claimed to be tried as such. Evidence of his birth, etc. was put in and the Magistrate passed an order that he was a European British subject under section 403 of the P. C.

Margain Iyer was the first witness called for the prosecution. He deposed that he was sleeping with his wife in his quarters, when the outer door was knocked open. He saw Mr Mercer, an Inspector of the Railway Police, four reserve constables, and two others in the house. As soon as he got up from his bed, Mr Mercer gave him three cuts with a stick and then handed him over to the police who took him out there again, he was given to cuts while on the verandah and he was then taken to the station. The Bombay mail which does not usually stop, was stopped, and he was forced to go away from Sittigunta. The witness stated that he was not even allowed to take his clothes, and he had to go out of his house with only a waist cloth on. The witness then came to Madras and got a certificate from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital.

The relieving assistant station master of Settigunta was the second witness examined. He deposed that the telegram shown to him was in the hand-writing of Mr. Mercer and was signed by him and he saw him write it. He said he signalled the message. The wire which was filed a ex. B, was as follows "Margain Iyer passenger by 14 mail arrange to have him medically examined. I kicked him out of Settigunta to-night and gave him four or five cuts with a stick."

The third witness Jamadar Hussain Saib, said he followed with a lantern Mr. Mercer and his party. On going to the house Mr. Mercer kicked the door open and the entire party entered. There Mr. Mercer gave three blows with a stick to Margain Iyer and handed him over to the police who took him out. Then Mr. Mercer gave him another blow and the police took him to the station

The fourth witness, Mr Venkataswara Iyer late Deputy Ranger of Settigunta deposed that he was sleeping in another room in Margain Iyer's house when he was roused by the noise of the outer door bursting open. He corroborated the evidence of the last witness, and added that Margain Iyer was given three blows by Mr Mercer at the station and taken away in the Bombay Mail which was stopped specially for the purpose. The witness also stated that as he had already arranged and applied for leave to go to Madras, and as Margain Iyer's mother entreated him to go he followed Margain Iyer to Madras. He did not purchase a ticket at Settigunta, but got one at Renigunttа.

The fifth witness Koliah Naidu, Sub-Inspector of Police at Renigunta, deposed that under the orders of his Inspector, he followed Mr. Mercer from Renigunttа. On arrival the Inspector and four reserve constables, a jamadar, a pointsman, and Rufus Mr. Mercer's clerk, went towards Margain Iyer's house. He stayed behind to make some enquiries about some absent constables and then went to Margain Iyer's house. There he saw the whole party in the verandah of Margain Iyer's house and he saw Mr. Mercer giving Margain two or three blows with a stick. Two days later he examined the outer door of Margain Iyer's house and found it damaged to a certain extent. He made a report of the occurrence in Dioz.

The sixth witness Juan, one of the reserve police constables, stated that Mr. Mercer and three constables went to Margain Iyer's house. There Mr. Mercer called "Margain Iyer" "Margain Iyer," and not hearing any response, Mr. Mercer thrust his stick against the door and opened it. Margain Iyer came out at once and Mr. Mercer gave him two or three cuts, and Margain Iyer voluntarily followed them to the station. As this witness gave a different version of what took place, the prosecution asked for permission to cross-examine him as a hostile witness, under section 154 of the Indian Evidence Act. Counsel for the defence not objecting, permission was granted. The witness was then cross-examined at great length by Mr. Shamrao.

The Medical Officer; who examined Margain Iyer, being absent, the further enquiry was adjourned to August 6 at Cuddapah.

An appeal in the Mounce-Stephen probate case, the hearing of which in the Allahabad High Court had been fixed for August 4, will now be taken up after the vacation.

CALCUTTA STORM.

DELUGE CAUSED BY A WATERSPOUT.

HOUSES UNROOFED AND TREES UPROOTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Yesterday was one of the stormiest day that Calcutta has known for some years. The wind blew in gusts, and became quite terrific after nightfall, and attained its maximum between nine and eleven o'clock. It seems the cyclone passed inland last evening, and its centre has again fortunately missed Calcutta. The sky is still clouded. There are no reports to hand yet of any serious damage.

A strange phenomenon took place on Tuesday at about 5 p. m., in the locality between Watgunge Road and Munshigunge at Kidderpore. For about 15 minutes, there was a terrible deluge, followed by a cyclonic storm. About a dozen huts had their roofs blown off and the corrugated roofs of two surkee mills were lifted bodily and carried about 30 yards away and dropped on the house of one Koda Meah. A telegraph post was also uprooted. The strangeness of the affair was that only this particular locality was affected, the surrounding places being quite undisturbed. It is suspected that a waterspout burst over the place.

SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE.

LATER.

The cyclonic storm which swept over Bengal on Wednesday reached its full force at midnight, when roofs were blown away in Calcutta, trees were uprooted on the maidan, and other damage was done. The telegraphic services was interrupted in consequence of trees falling across the lines. In a number of houses, the electric supply failed, with the consequence that whole streets had neither light nor current for fans. A waterspout burst near Tolly's Nullah, causing a deluge, while on the outskirts of the town, twenty sheets of corrugated iron, which were tivetted together, were lifted "en bloc" and hurled fifty yards away. In the evening, vessels reported tremendous seas at the Sandheads and in the Bay, and the mail steamer "Ekma" from Rangoon has not yet been sighted. It is hoped she will arrive in time to permit of the mails being landed at Diamond Harbour, from whence they will be carried to Calcutta by rail. If necessary a special train will be run to Bombay.

CHINESE PARTY DISPUTE.

COUNSEL'S REASON FOR BEING A REPUBLICAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 31.

At the High Court, this afternoon, Justices Imam and Chaphan disposed of an interesting case which arose out of a dispute between an Imperialist and a Republican, both of whom are Chinese residents in Calcutta.

A Chinaman, named Kong Fong a Republican, was convicted by the fourth Presidency Magistrate of assaulting another Chinaman belonging to the other party, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment Against that order, Kong Fong obtained a rule Mr S P Sinha, formerly Advocate-General, appeared in support of the rule, and Mr B C Mitter, Standing Counsel, showed cause.

The case being called, Mr Justice Imam, addressing Mr Sinha, said, "Are you a Republican or an Imperialist—I mean your client?"

Mr Sinha,:— I am a Republican; my friend, Mr Mitter, is an Imperialist. He is always for the Crown, whether here or in China Being out of employment, I have to support the Republican interest.

After hearing both sides, their lordships acquitted the accused

BURMA SEA TRAFFIC.

COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 31.

Communication by sea between Rangoon and Moulmein is interrupted. The steamer "Rasmara," after having been laid up here for over three months with a broken paddle shaft, made a very rough passage across and is severely damaged and arrived at Moulmein late. She was advertised to leave on a return trip to Rangoon but she was unable to proceed owing to the discovery of a flaw in the other paddle shaft. Her sister ship, the "Rasmara" is laid up here for repairs. The B. I. S. N. Co., are doing everything possible to relieve the dislocation of the sea traffic.

The "Muttra" was on her way from Calcutta to Rangoon and would at once take up service between Rangoon, the Straits and Penang for Moulmein, the "Rasmara" being brought to Rangoon to drydock.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED.

TWENTY-TWO MEN ARRESTED AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 31.

Mr. Stewart, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, disguised as a pathan, and attended by a few constables from the armed police of Karachi, whom he had kept in hiding in hut, raided at night a gambling den and arrested fifteen men who were actually playing there with dice. Later, he arrested seven more men making 22 in all. Two of these at once received a pardon and have become Crown witnesses The remainder have all been sent up for trial before the City Magistrate,

It is stated on very good authority, says our Calcutta carrespondent, that the Hon. Mr. Sharp has sent a reply to the letter of the Registrar of the Calcutta University to the effect that the Educational Member was not prepared to reconsider his letter vetoing the appointment of Mr. Rasul, Dr. Suhrawardy, and Mr. Jayaswal, as University lecturers. The contents of the correspondence are expected soon to be in the hands of the public.

KURLA SHOOTING AFFAIR.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER ON TRIAL.

INJURED MAN REFUSES COMPENSATION.

Mr. Ormiston Chant, works manager of Messrs. Marsland, Price, and Co., was charged by Sub-Inspector Shaik Abdul Beeram, of the Thana Police, before Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I. C. S., District Magistrate of Thana, at the Thana District Magistrate's Court, yesterday, in connection with the shooting incident at Kurla on the morning of May 25 last, in which a Goanese tailor named Pascal Fernandes was injured by a pistol bullet shot from a passing motor car. The accused was charged, under sections 286 and 338 of the I. P. C., with doing a rash and negligent act with an explosive substance, and thereby causing grievous hurt to Pascal Fernandes.

Mr. Khaikhosroe Pestonji, Sub-Inspector of the Thana Police, prosecuted; Mr. A. X. Soares, pleader, watched the case on behalf of the complainant, and Mr. Crage, pleader, appeared for the defence.

When the case was taken up, Mr. Khaikhoshroe submitted to the Court that he wished to withdraw the charge under section 286, as he found that a charge under that section could not stand under the circumstances.

The Court granted the permission.

Angustian Judah Fernandes was the first witness examined. He said that the complainant, Pascal, was a son-in-law of his brother. On May 24 last, Pascal came to his house at Kurla. Early on the next day, at about 4-30 a. m., they both started for Bombay. After they had proceeded a few paces he heard a report, and on looking round saw a motor car approaching. Witness told Pascal that a motor car was coming, and he went to the left, and Pascal went to the right side. He then heard a second report, and then a third; and at the third report he saw Pascal fall down. He went to Pascal and raised him. Pascal told witness that he had been shot. Witness raised an alarm and people gathered. The injured man was then taken to the dispensary at Kurla, were his wound was dressed and was subsequently taken to the Sir J. J. Hopital. There were houses on both sides of the road at the place where the incident occurred, and some people were sleeping outside the houses. Pascal was laid up in the hospital for one month and six days.

Mr. Crage said that he did not wish to cross-examine the witness until the charge was framed.

The Court then enquired whether he was going to defend the case, and whether the facts were not admitted.

Mr. Crage replied that they were going to defend the case, and that they did not admit the allegations.

INJURED MAN'S EVIDENCE.

Pascal Fernandes, the man who was shot, was then brought into the court supported on both sides by two persons and having his left arm supported in a sling.

At this stage, Mr. Crage submitted to the Court that, apart from the merits of the case, his client was desirous to compensate the injured man to a certain extent. The charge was a compoundable one, and he asked the Court whether the proposal should be made through the Court.

The Magistrate said that it was not a matter for the Court to interfere, and that it could have been done before.

Mr. Crage said there had been proposals before, and he would wish to re-consider the matter by offering a larger amount of compensation.

The Magistrate asked what he (Mr. Crage) wished him to do in the matter.

Mr. Crage suggested that the Court should ask the complainant to have the matter settled.

The Magistrate replied that he could not do anything of the sort, but the parties could consider the matter among themselves, and, if they agreed, he could allow them to withdraw the charge.

Mr. Crage then requested permission to withdraw for a short time to consider the matter.

Mr. Soares, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that he had no instructions to compound the case.

The Magistrate suggested they might consider the matter. After consulration, the pleaders returned and informed the Court that there was no chance of any settlement.

Pascal Fernandes, the injured man was then examined. He said that on May 24, he went to Kurla. At 4-30 a. m., he was on his way back to Bombay. He saw a motor-car coming. He went to the right side. Two shots were fired, and he fell senseless. He regained consciousness only when he was taken on the shoulder of somebody to be carried to the Kurla dispensary. From Kurla, he was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital. His right side had been affected. He had been deprived the use of the left hand and left leg entirely.

DOCTOR'S STATEMENTS.

Dr. Ardeshar Manekji Batliwala, Assistant Surgeon, Kurla, said that on May 25, about five o'clock in the morning, the complainant was brought to him. He examined him, and found that he had a wound on the nape of the neck, a little on the left side. The patient told him there was a bullet in the wound. He probed the wound, but did not find any bullet. He inserted the probe only about half an inch. He dressed the wound, and sent him to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

He could not certify to the direction of the wound. He could not also say what the depth of the wound was. He inserted the instrument only to half an inch.

Dr. Henry William Prescott, House surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, was next examined. He said that Pascal was brought to the hospital on the morning of May 25. He examined him, and the patient complained of intense pain on the left shoulder and the upper extremity (The whole of the arm and shoulders). He had a gunshot wound, besides the entrance of the wound was slightly larger than a pea, situated midway between, and to the left of, the sixth and seventh vertibrae of the neck. There was no other wound. He was unable to move his left upper extremity, and his left leg. Sensation was less on one leg as compared with the other, and he was unable to raise his head. He was examined by X-rays, and operated upon. Within was found lodged in the left transverse process of the sixth vertibrae a bullet, which was extracted. The bullet had penetrated an inch and a half.

The man was discharged from the hospital on June 29.

The witness was shown the bullet that was extracted, and he identified it.

Continuing, the witness said that the direction of the wound was straight. His left arm and left leg were paralysed when he was brought to the hospital, and was he

much better when he left the hospital. His right hand was all right. The paralysis of his left hand and leg will not be permanent. The witness considered that, if proper treatment were given, the injured man ought to be well in about eighteen months.

Examined by Mr. Crage the witness said that he thought the wound must have been caused by a bullet coming from a distance of about 40 yards. He could not say whether the bullet was one that was shot straight.

Umasankar Manipal, a milkman, said that on the morning in question, he was carrying milk to his customers when he saw a motor passing. He heard four shots. This was about 4-45 a.m. The motor was going towards Bombay.

Vithoba Govind, a marathi Hindu living near the place of the incident, said that early in the morning of May 25, he heard some noise as of crackers being fired, and he opened the window of his house. He found several people collected below the window. He went to the place and found Pascal lying wounded. His companion asked for some water. He brought the water, but the wounded man did not drink it. The police came, and he was taken to the dispensary.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Peter Sullivan, Superintendent of Police, Bombay C. I. D., was called next. He said that on Monday morning, May 26 last, he received information that on the previous morning somebody had been shot. He then began to investigate and ascertained that motor car no. 504 had gone towards Khurla on Sunday. He went to Khurla and examined the spot where the shot was alleged to have been fired. He made enquiries at the toll gates at Khurla and Sion. On Tuesday morning he telephoned to Mr. Mawson, general manager of Messrs. Marsland and Price, and asked him to call over at his office. Mr. Mawson called, and they went to see Mr. Chant. At his bungalow, Mr. Chant made a certain statement and produced his revolver. He was then placed under arrest, and was charged before this Court on the 27th. The statement made by Mr Chant was that he fired at some pariah dogs on his way back.

A bullet was shown to witness, and he identified it as the one he had seen at the J. J. Hospital extracted from the complainants body.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crage, the witness said that kind of a revolver was in common use. He could not say how much a bullet fired at distance of 13 or 14 yards could penetrate a soft body, but he thought that it would penetrate more than an inch and a half.

Police Constable Chandra Ramji, stationed at Khurla, said that he received information that a Christian was shot by somebody who passed in a motor. Only one motor had passed that day. He received the information about ten minutes after the motor had passed. He went to the spot where the man was lying. He was about 250 paces away from the place. The wonded man was sent to the Hospital at Kurla. There were three or four men in the motor, whom he could not distinguish. He went to the toll gate-keeper, and took the nnmber of the motor car.

IDENTIFICATION OF CAR.

A villager of Rabala stated that about two months ago two Europeans and a lady came to the village in a motor car for shooting. They came about 2 p.m. and remained till midnight. He, with four or five others, assisted them in the shooting. He could not, however, identify any of the party.

Narayan Neeru a police constable, deposed that on May 25, he was on duty on the road at Thana between midnight and 6 a. m. and he saw a moter car passing towards Bombay. There were three persons in the car. Only one car passed the road that day.

Jaipalsing, the watchman at the toll gate at Sion, said that he was on his turn of watch from 6 p. m. to midnight. No motor passed during that time. At 12 o'clock he went to sleep, another man keeping watch at the gate. At about half-past three in the morning, five or six bullock carts came, and he was awakened to give them passes. After four o'clock, a motor car arrived travelling very fast, and passed the gate without stopping to pay the fee. It had no light behind.

The gate keeper of the siding at Kalava Bone Mill said that on the morning in question a motor car arrived with two gentlemen and a lady, and one of them asked him to open the gate. As train was due, he said he could not do so until the train passed, and the car, therefore, went by the Ballapur side.

Sergeant Bamber was called, but witness could not indentify him.

Krishna Vinayak, Vaidia, the toll-gate-keeper at Kurla, said that he was on duty at the gate from three to seven o'clock in the morning. A motor car came hurriedly and passed the gate. There were three persons in the car. A rupee was thrown to him for the toll, and the car went away without stoping to take eight annas back. He could not take the number of the car.

Sub-Inspector Sheik Abdul, of the Kurla Police Station said that he was informed of the incident at 5 a. m. and he went to the hospital and sent the patient to Sir J. J. Hospital as the Assistant Surgeon said that the operation could not be carried out there. He was told by a constable that the number of the car could not be ascertained from the toll-gate, and he, therefore, sent an express telegram to the Police commissioner of Bombay, informing him of the incident and stating that the car had gone to Bombay. Afterwards, he saw the Deputy Commissioner, and he told the witness that he had got information that a car had gone to Rabala on Sunday.

At this stage the court rose for lunch.

FELLOW-TRAVELLER'S STORY.

Mr. G. E. Bamber, ex-sergeant of Police, now employed in the firm of Louis Dreyfus & Co., was next examined. He said he had been in the Bombay Police till June. He knew Mr. and Mrs Chant. He went with Mr. and Mrs. Chant in motor car No. 504 on May 24, last, to Rabala for shooting. They were not able to shoot anything. He could not say at what time they reached Rabala. While returning, Mr. Chant discharged a revolver when they reached Kurla. He could not say what was the time when he discharged the pistol. This happened on the Kurla-road. He checked Mr. Chant, as it was not advisable to shoot on the road. The time at which they arrived at Bombay, according to a watch Mr Chant had, was five minutes to two.

Mr. George Thomas Mawson, general manager of Messrs. Marsland, Price, and Co., examined, stated that motor car No. 504 belonged to his firm. On May 24, it was lent to Mr. Chant. He did not know when he left or who accompanied him. Witness was present at the time when the police searched Mr. Chant's house. Mr. Sullivan telephoned to him at the office, and asked him to meeet him at his office. Mr. Sullivan asked witness where Mr. Chant was, and witness informed him that Mr. Chant was working at Victoria Terminus. Mr. Sullivan asked witness to accompany him to Mr. Chant's place. They met Mr. Chant at the Victoria Terminus, and Mr. Sullivan, Inspector Morris, the witness, and Mr. Chant, drove to Mr. Chant's place at Colaba. Mr. Chant was asked to produce his revolver, and he produced it (witness was shown the revolver and he identified it.)

MRS. CHANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Dorothy Ormiston Chant was the next witness. She said that she had been to Rabala with Mr. Chant on May 24 on a shooting excursion. They reached Rabala before sunset. So far as she remembered they left the place after twelve o'clock. She thought that on their way back at Kurla Mr. Chant fired three shots. She did not remember the time they reached Bombay, but it was before dawn.

There is only Inspector Morris, of the Bombay C.I.D. to be examined for the prosecution as he is away at Calcutta, his examination had to be postponed.

The further hearing has adjourned to Monday.

ROUND ABOUT.

Times, sad to relate, appear to be changing for the worse. The following example will amply illustrate my thesis Though, judged by stay-at-home standards, Anglo-Indian Society is conservative and old-fashioned, it seems finally to have surrendered itself to what, in most people's opinion, is the undesirable dominion of flaunting female-smokers. When first these skirted slaves of the cigarette acquired their habit, they were content to conduct their operations in the secluded privacy of their own boudoirs, and were a nuisance to no one, except perhaps their husbands. Now, however, things are very different. The woman-chimney of 'nineteen-thirteen' publicly parades her vicious master to the world to the damnation of the reputation for refinement, which should be the most prized inheritance of British womanhood. The nicotine-tainted presence of these smoke-fiends disturbs us everywhere. In home or club, drawing room or theatre, motor-car or restaurant, their fingers itch hysterically for match and cigarette. Even the hand that rocks the cradle pollutes its tiny charge, desecrates it with but the ashes of affection. 'A parody of motherhood! Cancerous lipped, yellow toothed, brown clawed, ruined in both health and mind, the nerveless women of today disgrace their sex, betray it for a mess of smoke.' Sorry objects!

It is only too simple, doubtless, to assume the role of critic, who, with superficial arm-chair cleverness, thinks nothing smarter than to malign others far better than his pharisaical self. This temptation to belittle, when yielded to, is always deserving of a measure of condemnation because of the assurance of the presence of a certain underlying meanness; but, when founded on the rock of an abysmal ignorance, it becomes not only ridiculous, but also an intolerable impertinence to the intelligence of the listener. This seems to have been the pitiable snare that entrapped those writers, who on the announcement of the appointment of Dr. Robert Bridges to the post of Poet-laureate, penned carping polemics derogatary of that gentleman's genius in the land of verse. These dilletantes, whose cramped imaginations were seemingly unable to appreciate anything but the flashy effusions of the more contemptible of our poetasters, were pleased to inform us that they knew nothing of Dr. Bridges, and were unacquainted with his works. Facts such as these, might prove useful to an individual engaged in the compilation of a treatise upon the decline amongst the apparently educated of the knowledge of poetry, but to the ordinary reader in search of an honest estimate of modern lyrical values they were inexcusably misleading. I fancy that these incomptent sneerers must have been members of that tribe, whose library walls, though adorned with countless handsomely bound volumes, containing perhaps all that is finest in English literature, enclose a tomb of books unopened, of lines unread, and of pages unfingered and uncut Bibliophiles they may be in name but are not in fact.

Speaking of libraries recalls to mind a story that is in circulation about a great book collector, who left this country about six months ago. This gentleman, besides being an indefatigable searcher after first folios and original editions, was also an extraordinarily keen motorist. One day, unfortunately, there was a terrible accident in his garage. His wife and himself had been watching their chauffeur execute some repairs to their new limousine, and the chauffeur had been obliged to crawl underneath in order properly to perform his work. Apparently so as to throw a better light on the proceedings, the lady struck a match, and held it underneath the car's footboard. Immediately there was a fearful explosion, and the wretched woman was so dreadfully injured that, in spite of the most strenuous efforts of the doctors, it was many weeks before she could leave her bed. Her husband and the chauffeur escaped entirely, except for a few unimportant burns. One would have thought that after such a catastrophe the eminent collector would have sickened of mechanically propelled vehicles and returned to the use of the prehistoric horse. Such, however, was far from being the case. While his wife lay in agony under the ministrations of the doctors, he himself practised his hobby with redoubled enthusiasm and, sad to relate, he did not practise it alone. It was soon noticed by the observant that he was paying marked attention to a very pretty woman and that he had acquired the habit of driving with her about the town in his car. One evening, his chauffeur drove this gallant gentleman together with his fair friend to a tea-fight, and whilst they were with their hosts remained outside the gate. There amongst the other carriages the chauffer met a brother driver who, having just returned from Poona, had not seen him for some time. "Ho Dugaroo" cried the visitor from Poona, "that surely was not your memsahib that you were driving in the car?" "No, replied young Dugaroo with a smile, the poor memsahib was blown up and burst. What you saw was merely the 'Stepney'!"

P. S.

The Local Government Board inquiry into the allegations of corrupt practices in connection with Poor Law affairs at Poplar has been fixed to open on July 29.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

VICTIMS TO A "GOLDEN GANG."

SEVERE CRITICISM BY JUDGE.

Jasraj Foaji and Co. sued Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman, Abdul Wahed, and others.

In this suit the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that a document extended by Abdul Rehman, in favour of his father and brothers, purporting to be a release of his rights in the family property, for a consideration of Rs. 15,000, was fraudulent, collusive and void.

The suit was before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, who, after recording lengthy evidence and hearing the arguments of Counsel yesterday, delivered judgment.

Mr. J. D. Davar, with Mr. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Pirosha, Unwalla, and Pappa, were for the plaintiffs, and the hon. Mr. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., defended all the defendants except the first.

His lordship, in his judgment, said that the plaintiff was a Marwari, money-lender, carrying on business in the name of Fulchand Jesraj and Co., at Poona, previous to March 18, 1912, the defendants were all members of a joint and undivided Cutchi Memon family who owned immovable and movable properties in Bombay and Poona, and carried on business in both those places. The first defendant, Abdul Rehman, was the second son of the second defendant, Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed, and was 22 years of age. On March 18, 1912, for the consideration of Rs. 15,000 paid to him, he executed a release of all his right, title, and interest in the joint family property and business in favour of the defendants Nos. 2 to 7 being the other members of the family who were at that time joint and undivided. Plaintiffs claimed to be a creditor of the boy Abdul Rehman in the sum of Rs. 36,475, which they alleged were due to him under a mortgage executed by the boy in his favour on March 26, 1912. They obtained leave from the Chamber Judge to file the suit on behalf of themselves and all the other creditors of the first defendant, and their only prayer was to have the release declared invalid and set aside and cancelled. Prior to the date of of the mortgage, they obtained a decree against the first defendant for Rs. 11,696 in the Poona Subordinate Judge's Court, and another decree in the Bombay High Court for Rs. 21,293.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants Nos. 2 to 7 knew that the first defendant was in very embarrassed circumstances, and that they obtained the release to defeat and delay his creditors and to defraud the subsequent transferees of the first defendant's right, title, and interest in the joint family ancestral property.

PLAINTIFFS DEBTS.

The defendants Nos. 2 to 7, in their joint written statement, put the plaintiffs to the proof of the debts, if any, due to them by the first defendant. They did not admit that the first defendant ever had any present interest in the joint family property which he could mortgage or charge. They denied that the release was obtained by them in collusion with the first defendant, or that it was executed in fraud of any of the rights of the plaintiffs or in order to defeat any claim of any of the creditors. They further denied that the first defendant was then in very embarrassed circumstances, and pleaded that they were transferees under the deed in good faith and for consideration, and averred that the real value of the share was more than Rs. 15,000.

Having regard to the question raised in the suit, after some argument, it was thought desirable that the first defendant, who was then at school in England, should be present at the hearing, and the hearing was accordingly adjourned till he arrived in Bombay. It was quite evident from the very beginning that the plaintiffs had absolutely no evidence at their disposal to prove their allegations of collusion and fraud, and that they were trying to fish out some sort of case from what they could find out from the defendants' books of account and from any admissions their counsel were able to extract from any of them. When asked to lead evidence on issues 1 and 3, all the evidence the learned counsel for the plaintiff adduced was the two decrees obtain in the courts and his mortgage deed. The learned counsel then informed the Court that that was all his evidence on the first issue, and contended that the defendants should now call their evidence on the second issue and that he should be allowed to call his evidence on the third issue, and any rebutting evidence on the other issues after the defendants had called their evidence on the second issue. The Court ruled that the plaintiffs must call all their evidence on both the issues 1 and 3, and that he was only entitled to call rebutting evidence on the other issues. On that, plaintiffs had to fall back on a judge's summons for inspection and discovery of documents, and, in order to leave no room for a grievance, his lordship directed the defendants to allow an inspection of everything that was wanted to be seen, and, although there were complaints now and again that the inspection was not made as free as it should have been, long before the case came to a termination, the plaintiffs had the fullest opportunities of inspecting the books of account and title deeds of the defendants' properties and taking copies of every entry in the books that their solicitors desired to see or inspect.

DEFENDANT BECOMES INSOLVENT.

On June 26, said his lordship, counsel for the first defendant informed the Court that his client had filed his petition in insolvency, and that he would not appear for him any more. That incident gave rise to very serious doubts in the mind of the Court as to whether the suit as constituted could proceed any further. That was not a case of a suit instituted by a single creditor against his debtor, who, pending the suit, filed his petition in insolvency, That was a suit on behalf of themselves and all the other creditors. Consequently, it seemed to his lordship that the debtor, having gone into insolvency and his estate having been vested in the Official Assignee, that officer was the only person who could maintain a suit on behalf and in the interests of the general body of the insolvent's creditors. That point was argued the next day by Counsel on both sides, and on the authorities cited before him, his lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs were entitled to continue the suit.

A RELIABLE WITNESS.

The principal witness, observed his lordship, in the suit was Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed. He was a well-known merchant both in Bombay and in Poona, a leading member of the Kutchi Memon community and a prominent citizen of Bombay. After his evidence in chief, he was subjected to a very long and very searching cross-examination. Throughout the whole time he was in the witness-box his answers and demeanour were distinguished by great candour. He never hesitated or refused to answer a single question. He never objected to any inspection that the plaintiffs desired, and he put all his books and title-deeds unreservedly before the Court. He made no difficulty about answering any question relating to his business and to his properties. The Court came to the conclusion that his evidence must be accepted in every detail as wholly truthful and implicitly reliable.

His lordship then said that Mr. Sulleman was most unfortunate in his two elder sons who, having fallen into the hands of unscrupulous men, had acted in a most foolish and reprehensible manner. It was the extremely foolish conduct of the second son that led to the defendant's present troubles with his creditors. His lordship accepted as wholly truthful the version of the events preceding the execution of the release as given by Mr. Sulleman. Mr. Sulleman's business consisted of having stables for the sale of horses, and he himself kept a racing stud and ran horses in the races, both at Poona and in Bombay.

RUINED ON THE RACE-COURSE.

Naturally, the boy Abdul Rehman, in his very young age, whilst he was still a school boy got into the habit of going to the race courses and there he seemed to have fallen into the hands of certain unscrupulous Parsis, who infested the race-course and who seemed to have made it their business to get hold of foolish young boys of rich parents, pander to their vices by advancing small loans of money, and obtain documents for sums far in excess to those lent to them, and eventually led such boys to ruin. Mr. Sulleman had stated in the course of his evidence that his boy had fallen into the hands of a fraternity even before he attained his majority. He gave the names of four such men—Homi N. Wadia, S. D. Dadyseth, Parekh and Bharucha. He said these men and some others formed a sort of "golden gang."

His lordship then reviewed a series of promissory notes passed by Abdul and decrees obtained against him, to show the dealings of this "golden gang," and held that the plaintiffs Jasraj Foaji and Co., were merely hirelings and figureheads of these Parsis.

Re'erring to the release, his lordship said that the story told by Mr. Sulleman was a very short and simple one and was a narration of experiences which many an unhappy father often repeated in Indian courts. It was a story which would be continued to be told so long as men of the type of the Parsis named above, and unscrupulous money-lenders of the type of the plaintiffs were allowed to carry on their nefarious transactions without the fear of punishment. His lordship accordingly held that the release was not obtained collusively or with intent to delay or defeat the creditors of Abdul Rehman.

The Court dismissed the suit with all costs.

A LAND DISPUTE.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an appeal preferred by Devrao Keshav Tendulker.

Mr. Campbell, with Mr. A. G. Desai, appeared for the appellant; while Mr. Jayaker, with Mr. Koyaji, represented the respondents, Narayen Bhicaji Khanolker and others.

It was stated that the plaintiff Narayen Bhicaji Khanolker sued to recover certain lands, described as Bhagait and Dongar lands, from the defendants under a sale-deed passed by one Gopal to their father, together with damages. They said that the lands formerly belonged to Arjun Sitaram Samant and Gopal Samant in equal shares. The latter was the father of the second and third defendants. He sold half of the land to the father of the plaintiffs on September 18,1880. The defendants had been trying to take an unfair advantage of a mistake in the survey numbers, and deprived them of the possession of these lands.

A suit was then brought before the Sub-Judge of Vengurla, who, after hearing the case, rejected the claim of the first three plaintiffs to the Dongar lands, and upheld their claim to the other lands.

An appeal was then preferred to the Additional First Class Sub-Judge at Ratnagiri, who modified the appeal of the lower Court, and directed that plaintiffs Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, should recover the possession of one plot and the joint possession of the other plot with defendant No. 4. and, the first respondent was ordered to pay the costs of the plaintiffs throughout.

The present appellant then made an appeal to the High Court, and, after hearing counsel, the Chief-Justice delivered judgment as follows :—

In this case, the Court is called upon to construe certain ambiguous expressions in a sale-deed of 1880; and, under Section 92, Provison 6, of the Evidence Act, facts may be proved which show in what manner the language of a document is related to existing facts. We are satisfied that there is a body of evidence which has not been made use of in the Lower Courts, because the Lower Courts shrank from enforcing the provisions of the Evidence Act and the Civil Procedure Code against Government officials who were called upon to produce the material documents. The endorsement, which has been made upon the sub-poena to the Mamlatdar, shows that it is not contended by the Government officials that the documents in question are documents of State, which are privileged. Nevertheless, the Collector, when applied to for copies of the documents, has refused to supply copies, although the fee was tendered. We consider that the case should not be decided without having upon the record the evidence which is available with reference to the action of Government in respect of the Donger lands mentioned in the sale-deed in the year 1880 and subsequent years. We, therefore, remind the case for findings upon the following issues :—(1) Whether the Government granted to the owners of the adjoining lands any, and if so what, portions of the Sirkari Donjar lands mentioned in the sale-deed; and, if so, upon what date.

(2) Whether the vendor under the sale deed was in possession, as owner at the date of the deed, of any of the Dongar lands in question. Findings to be returned within three months. Liberty to parties to adduce evidence of Government officials and Government records.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ARRESTED AFTER THREE YEARS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Peppin yesterday charged Devji Ganda, a Hindu tailor, with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 13 in cash and a few pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 30, the property of his employer.

The complaint was that some three years ago the accused was in the service of Dayal Kanji, a Hindu tailor. In August 1910 the accused was entrusted with Rs. 13 to pay to a certain merchant in Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. Instead of making the payments the accused bought a few pieces of cloth on his master's account and absconded.

The other day, quite accidentally, the complainant met the accused on the Kalbadevi Road, and handed him over to the police.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Rama Mahadhu, a Hindu, with being in possession, four hundred grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 600, without a licence from the Collector of Bombay.

It appears from the evidence that the accused was arrested on suspicion when he was going along Tulmbuck Parashram street. On a search being made, two stockings were found tied round his waist, each containing eighty packets of cocaine weighing two and a half grains each.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLING IN THE FORT.

Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday delivered judgment in the case in which Sorabji Hormusji and nine other Parsis were charged with gambling, on a vacant flat of a house in Bomonji Lane, Fort.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said that the third accused was there for a legitimate purpose, *viz* to inspect the premises with a view to rent the same, and he was therefore acquitted.

The rest were convicted. The first accused was fined Rs 100, the tenth against whom there was a previous conviction was fined Rs.150, and the remaining seven Rs 50 each.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

talked to one old man named Hartley, who said he had never been late for work once in sixty-one years. He began when he was nine, and has been a "good boy" ever since. "What time do you begin?" asked the King with a twinkle in his eye. "Six o'clock, your Majesty—six o'clock every morning, and leave off at 6.15 in the evening." "Ah," said the King, "you deserve great credit, I'm sure." Another old hand, Mark Pickup, told his Majesty that he had been fifty-six years in the works. The King looked surprised. "That's nothing," Pickup added, "my father worked here for six-*two* years." It seems a health occupation was the King's comments. Lunch at Gawthorpe Hall, a beautiful old Tudor house, with Lord and Lady Shuttleworth, made a pleasant interlude. Here the Queen, in spite of the shortness of time, mounted sun-dial and planted a tree.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

The children's garden party given at Marlborough House yesterday afternoon, in honour of Princess Victoria's Birthday, which fell on Sunday last, was a very delightful affair and attended by most of her Majesty's personal friends. The guests on arriving were received in the drawing-room, where were already assembled the Empress Marie of Russia, the Princess Royal with the Duchess of Fife and her daughters, Princess Mary, Princess Patricia of Connaught, King Manoel, and Queen Amelie. Both Queen Alexandra and her sister were attired in black and Princess Victoria wore grey; Princess Patricia was much admired in pale blue, and, of course, the Princess Royal was attired in black. A very clever ventriloquist amused the company in the drawing-room early in the afternoon as it was raining too fast to permit the guests to go into the grounds, but afterwards when it cleared up everyone proceeded into the garden, where a marquee was erected and tea was dispensed at a large buffet. A band played throughout the afternoon, and there were performing dogs, a juggler, and a Punch and Judy show to amuse the young people.

THE VANISHING ART OF FLIRTATION.

Yes I am certain that the pretty art, of fliration is becoming obsolete. In the days when our most athletic effort was to tap a ball through a double hoop ornamented with a bell flirtation flourished. Conversation languishhkd between the sexes when they had nothing much in common. And when a pretty girl's tongue is quiet her eyes become eloquent, and a young man who is not making violent efforts to be brilliant has all the more time to observe the charming effect of dark lashes against at pink cheek. The cleverst woman have always known the value of little silences—they are the birthplaces of complim ents—but really, nowadays, by the time the modern young man has told you about his golf matches, and you have asked his opinions on your chance of winning the tennis tournament, and you have consulted each other about your rods, and guns, and saddles, and clubs, and bats and foils, the chance for "sweet nothings" is gone, and you bid each other farewell without having touched on any more sentimental subject than motor-polo or flying. Men and maidens meet mostly on lawns and —and Idefy anyone to playa good game of tennis and flirt furiously at one and the same time. It cannot be done. The modern girl has so many amusements—there is no time for her to flirt—why, she can harbly fit in church and her dressmaker; legion is the name of her hoddies. And modern young men wait until the verge of middle age before soberly stepping into matrimony. They made ess prudent plunges when young women were more provoking and piquant. The flirt encouraged rashness, but she make the best of wives. For once a flirt—always a flirt. If you have the habit you will never be able to resist flirting with your husband every day of your life—even when you are both grey headed. You will amuse him, and pique him, and keep his attention until the end of the chapter.

BARRY PAIN ON LOVE.

Love's the poularest game on earth, but it ain't got no rules. Takes different folk different ways, if you catches my meaning. I knowed one young girl as worked at alaundry. The first timea man askedher if shelovedhim—sitting at their teas of a Sunday afternoon, they was—it give her such cramp in the muscles of her back that she were no use with a flat-iron for two days afterwards. For the matter of six weeks I cleaned for a cheap-line photographer off of the Edgware Road, and the gent himself said to me: "Mrs. Murphy," he said, "if it wasn't for the sweet-hearting, as photographers couldn't live." True words they was, too. Love will make a man what lost half his face in a railway go and get his picture took. Many has been drove to drink by love, and many has been froze off it similar. My old friend, Mrs. Budd, has told me with tears in her eyes how her husband signed off it for her sake. It only turned out to be temporary, but it don't do to expect too much here below, and she ain't what you'd call bigoted about a drink herself though always with in bounds. Well, that's how it is with love; you never know which way it's going to break. It's like a sort of force as may blow the kitchen boiler through your drawing-room windows and lift the roofoff, or it may turn into the electric lightand brighten your happy home for years. In my experience, though not laying down no law for others, I should say as it were mostly bolier.—From "Mrs. Murphy," by Barry Pain.

THE WOMAN A MAN LIKES.

Outside of dreams, says Mr. W. B. Maxwell in "Strand Magazine," we ordinary men want a woman who is so pretty that we are always proud; and so good that we are never uneasy; a woman who wearswell, and looks herbest in two-year-old gowns, who considers the entrance-fees of men's clubs reasonable, and the price of ostrich-feathers iniquitous; who emplops the adjective "important" in relation to our work, our food, and our desires for unfettered holidays; who laughs at our small lokes, and preserves a marble face when we are scored off by others, with whom we have the massively comforting sensation that she will never now recognise the plain, staring fact that we are not brave, not wise, not kind, not clever, who goes on loving us grandly, without thought of the ugly past, and without fear of the empty future, just as little girls love their broken dolls, as mothers love their disgraced children, as angels love the wingless worms that they see far down below when they look out of God's great window—and the astonishing, incredible thing is that, wanting all that we some times get it.

THE BRIDAL VEIL.

The bridal veil is evidently of Eastern origin, being a relic of the bridal canopy held over the heads of the bride and bridegroom. Among the Anglo-Saxons, a similar custom existed, but if the bride was a widow. it was dispensed with. According to Sarum usage, a fine linen cloth was laid upon the heads of the bride and bridegroom, and was not removed until the Benediction had been said. The old British custom was to use Nature's veil unadorned—that is, the long hair of the bride, which was so worn by all brides, royal, noble, and simple. Only then did every one behold the tresses of maidenhood in their entirety and for the last time as after marriage they were neatly dressed on the head. Among some, the tresses cut and carefully stowed away on a woman becoming a wife. It was customary in Russia for village brides to shear their locks on returning from church.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "ELYSIA" AUGUST 2.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Elysia," is due to arrive here on the 2nd instant with the following passengers :—

Major E W Gr ve — Mrs Wrench
Mrs G E Jarman

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "CLEOPATRA," AUG. 1.

The following are the passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice "via" intermediate ports, by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Cleopatra," on on August 1, from the Victoria Dock No. 8.

The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 8 on August 1, at 5-45 p. m.

Dock passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 4 p. m. sharp :—

Ahmed G Mahomed, Mr and Mrs	Mulki Dialmal, Mr
Banatwala, Mr D D	Mukandi Lal, Mr
Bowyer, Mr G T	O'Donnell, Mr and Mrs
Bose, Mr	Pietsch, Mr C R
Brooke, Miss A E	Pawar, Mr B R
Brackis, Mr, Mrs G and infant	Raufelsen, Mrs
Brown, Major F M	Ramaswamyrao, Mr B
Chamberlain, Revd L S	Rhodes, Mr G E
Evangelialdi, Mr	Rhiem, Miss H E
Frans, Mr and Mrs G J	Sale, Mr J F
Glennie, Mrs P	Schmid, Mr W
Graham, Lt L C T	Scott, Lt J D
Hamilton, Mr K L B	Seton, Lt H M
Heyer, Mrs F and infant	Sheikh Shamsudin, Mr
Jones, Mr	Shastri Dr K D
Kale, Mr G N	Shamrao, Mr R
Majumdar, Mr and Mrs D C	Sprott, Lt A W R
Majumda, Mr C M	Stewart, Revd J
Meyr, Dr a	S laiman H Sowdagar
	Mr
	Vincent, Col H B
	Vidalia, Mr
	Vyvyan, Mr W D
	Wills, Mr C

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A CHARMING EVENING FROCK.

Whether she intends resting quietly in some retired spot after the gaieties of the season are over, or is planning a holiday at some favourite place on the Continent, every woman experiences the necessity at the present moment for a simple little evening frock for summer wear. Black and white is still very much worn and when the scheme is used in conjunction with the Russian tunic it is very attractive. An example of this is one which has a black charmeuse underskirt and a tunic of ivory net with a hand embroidered conventional design above the hem. The net is continued over the shoulders, the opening in front showing an under-bodice of white charmeuse embroidered with a design in seed pearls, diamante, and jet. A softly-folded belt of the black charmeuse to match the skirt is used.

SHOE ORNAMENTS.

From early times women have paid a good deal of attention to ornaments for their shoes. The Roman ladies decorated their sandals with costly embroideries and jewels, which, no doubt, gave them a very rich an expensive appearance; and now that shoes are made of plainer leather such items as rosettes and buckles are resorted to, to relieve the plainness. Rosettes, indeed, appear to have been first worn as decoration for the shoes, and men were, it would seem, far more extravagant than women in this respect. The great size of the rosettes on their shoes was no doubt in some instances meant to serve a double purpose, to hide the shape of their feet as well as for ornamentation of their shoes. The shoe buckle dates back only from the seventeenth century, and was first worn to replace the rosette. Very elegant and beautiful were these buckles, and diamonds were used in great profusion on them. Shoe ties of ribbon were used about the time of Charles II., and were of various colours, red, green, and blue predominating. Buckles of the present day are made in great variety. Some are of jet, and are exceedingly pretty, but the most popular ones appear to be of oxydised silver with paste brilliants in various designs, giving a smart finish to the footgear.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

LEGISLATION AND CONTEMPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to enclose for publication a copy of letter No. 1402 addressed by this Association to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, on the situation which has resulted from the judgment of the Court in the recent proceedings in the High Court at Calcutta against the printer of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* newspaper in respect of certain articles published during the month of May last,—Yours, etc.

ALEC MARSH,
Secretary.

1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, July 29.

CALCUTTA, July 26.

From the Secretary, the European Defence Association.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

SIR,—I am directed by the Council of this Association to address you with reference to the situation which has resulted from the judgment of the Court in the recent proceedings in the High Court at Calcutta against the Printer of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" Newspaper in respect of certain articles published during the month of May last.

It would appear from the judgments that the High Court has no jurisdiction to punish in a summary manner for contempt of an inferior court and that, though it has jurisdiction so to punish for a contempt of itself, the articles in question did not amount to such a contempt. The Court did not decide whether, if it had jurisdiction to punish for contempt of an inferior court, the articles in question would have involved penal consequences to the persons concerned in their publication, for though there are observation in one of the judgments negativing such a view, the Council are advised that, having regard to the finding as to jurisdiction they may be regarded as "dicta" only since they were in no way relevant to the decision of the case.

The Council of this Association cannot regard the present state of the law, as thus interpreted, as anything but extremely unsatisfactory. It is not their province to enter upon a discussion of so highly technical a subject as the law of contempt of court, but the very fact of instituting proceedings is of itself an indication that the Local Government took the view that the articles were highly reprehensible. Though the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukerjee in his judgment stated that "a plain reading of the articles amply justifies the view that the writer had no motive or intention to embarass the Government," yet the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen observed that "the writer.....wishes to attack the police and executive rather than the judicial authorities and to lay a foundation, for saying that any convictions that may take place have been obtained by improper means.....He writes recklessly, and in addressing readers more ignorant than himself misrepresents the law. I consider that he is ready to use any plausible argument for effecting his purpose. .....The writer may, in the words of Lord Alverstone in R. vs. Tibbits, 'produce an atmosphere of suspicion in the midst of which the proceedings—that is the trial—will go on.' He may thereby make the duty of the Sessions Judge more difficult than it otherwise would be, but he will not affect the Court of Appeal.....Witnesses are more easily influenced here than they are there (in England), and writings such as we have before us may have the effect of deterring them from giving evidence which, in the interests of justice, should be given."

That the learned Chief Justice to some extent deprecated the publication of the articles, whatever may have been his lordship's view as to their being a contempt of the Court at Barisal, is apparent from the lengthy passage in his judgment which commences as follows:—

"As the contempt of inferior Courts has been so much under discussion in this case, I would take this opportunity of urging as earnestly as I can the propriety of abstaining from comment on pending cases in whatever Court they may be or whatever stage they may have reached."

The Council are of opinion that the situation disclosed is one calling for immediate legislation. Not only are they expressing their own view as representing the European Defence Association but they are fortified in that view by certain passages in the judgments of the learned Judges in the case in question.

That the offence charged was not one punishable under the penal law, which now obtains, appears from the following passages of the judgments of the learned Chief Justice:—"Has this High Court Common Law powers that would enable it to punish as an offence in a summary proceeding conduct in relation to a proceeding in a mofussil criminal court and not in the face of that court, such conduct not being an offence under the I. P. Code, Act XLV 1860?"

"The facts with which we are concerned do not amount to an offence under any Act passed after the I. P. Code, nor can I find that they would have been an offence under the criminal law in the mofussil prior to the Code."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen, it would appear from the passage quoted later, was of opinion that the matter was one that should be dealt with by legislation. "The law on the subject in England is from some points of view ill-defined. In India owing to the course that legislation has followed it is much more so. What is certain in the words Wilmott, J., that a court of justice without power to indicate its authority or to enforce obedience to its mandates or to shield those who are entrusted to its care, is an anomaly that ought not to be permitted to exist in any civilised community, and the courts will no doubt be anxious to correct any such anomaly, if it exists, as far as lies in their powers."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mukerjee's opinion that legislation was the only method of dealing effectively with the matter is apparent from the following :—"If a contempt of this character is to be treated as a crime, the question is obviously a matter for the consideration of the Legislature and beyond the decision of the Court."

The Council feel that, after such weighty judicial pronouncements, dealing with the questions involved from every point of view, it would be unbecoming on their part to do more than suggest that a strong case for legislation has been made out.—I have, &c.,

ALEC. MARSH,
Secretary.

THE Mauritius Government intend undertaking storage works for the purpose of irrigation. They have secured the services of Mr. Harriott, Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, now retiring, who will advise them as to the measures to be adopted.

THE WEATHER.

MOVEMENT OF BAY STORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 31.

The storm from the Bay has commenced to move, and its centre is now about 150 miles to the west of Calcutta. It is giving heavy rain to the south of its track. The Arabian Sea current is active, especially in northern India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, east and north Punjab, the east of the Central Provinces, on the west coast and the north Madras coast; fairly general in Upper Burma and Assam; local in Gujarat, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in south-west Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy, one-and-a-half inches; Moulmein and Kyaukpyu, two; Akyab, five; Sibsagar and Tezpur, one-and-a-half; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar and Barisal, two; Narayanganj, one-and-a-half; Sangor Island, ten; Balasore and Cuttack, five; Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Gaya, one; Chaibassa and Ranchi, two; Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Mainpuri and Meerut, one; Bareilly, one-and-a-half; Delhi and Sirsa, three-quarters; Ambala, one; Murree, two; Lyallpur, a quarter; Mount Abu, one; Sutna, four; Belgaum, one-and-a-half; Mercara, three; and Cochin, six.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in the central parts of the country.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G' Hos,
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	70·93	68 43	69·11
Thursday, 31st July	0·03	0·07	0·05
Total.....	70 96	68 50	69·16

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormagoa of the Meteorogical Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rain fall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
72	69	1 47	139 6

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m July 31.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdz. to date.	Corp'g. Total. 1911	Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts	In. cts.	In. ct
Cumballa Hill.	0 95	55 59	23·12	36·75

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 31st July	Total up-to-date,
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 7	68 67

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	94·3	85·5	...	0·00
Jask ...	98·3	87·8	...	0·01
Muskat (29th)...	105·3	83·6	...	0·17
Multan ...	103·3	84·0	...	2·63
Rawalpindi ...	84·4	75·1	0·32	1·16
Lahore ...	98·4	81·7	...	7·33
Sirsa ...	99·3	78·0	0·75	5·36
Ambala ...	97·0	76·9	0·92	11·56
Delhi ...	97·5	80·3	0·78	11·16
Agra ...	100·0	80·0	0·29	13·08
Mainpuri ...	101·3	77·1	1·22	10·10
Jhansi ...	97·1	79·0	...	16·78
Cawnpore ...	100·1	79·5	0·03	14·13
Allahabad ...	97·1	75·0	1·13	16·68
Jacobabad ...	108·0	81·3	0·14	1·17
Karachi ...	86·0	80·8	...	4·10
Ajmer ...	89·6	77·2	...	9·21
Jaipur ...	95·2	76·6	...	9·92
Kotah ...	92·1	77·6	...	12·85
Bhuj ...	85·0	76·0	...	8·52
Dwarka ...	83·3	78·7	...	9·08
Verawal ...	82·1	79·3	...	11·18
Rajkot ...	85·1	72·3	0·03	15·06
Bhavnagar Para.	87·5	77·8	0·25	9·97
Surat ...	87·9	77·6	...	25·48
Ahmedabad ...	83·6	76·7	0·13	18·58
Deesa ...	88·8	71·9	0·22	11·53
Neemuch ...	73·9	71·0	...	12·86
Indore ...	89·6	71·1	0·13	14·48
Jubbulpore ...	84·8	73·3	...	25·13
Saugor ...	84·8	72·1	...	21·94
Hoshangabad ...	85·6	77·4	0·08	21·64
Khandwa ...	86·2	73·1	0·24	14·11
Akola ...	89·7	74·5	0·03	15·15
Amraoti ...	87·8	73·3	0·2	16·04
Nagpur ...	87·1	74·8	...	23·09
Chanda ...	88·5	76·5	0·02	24·32
Raipur ...	79·7	73·6	0·63	23·34
BOMBAY ...	85·2	79·8	0·03	43·65
Ratnagiri ...	84·8	77·4	0·32	63·11
Mormagao ...	85·0	77·2	0·22	61·37
Karwar ...	84·2	77·5	0·37	77·63
Malegaon ...	89·3	75·1	0·02	8·49
Ahmednagar ...	86·1	71·5	...	8·42
Poona ...	83·5	72·8	...	11·74
Sholapur ...	91·3	74·6	...	9·07
Bijapur ...	89·2	72·8	...	5·44
Belgaum ...	87·3	68·0	1·30	24·35
Aurangabad ...	83·9	72·7	...	11·87
Nizamabad (Indur)	91·9	75·2	...	15·13
Hyderabad ...	88·3	73·2	...	10·37
Mangalore ...	82·3	74·3	0·18	75·44
Calicut ...	78·8	73·6	1·60	66·39
Cochin ...	83·7	71·7	6·05	51·01
Colombo ...	85·5	77·5	...	12·67
Masulipatam ...	89·3	74·2	0·40	10·71
Bellary ...	93·0	77·3	...	2·75
Cuddapah ...	95·0	76·5	...	6·96
Madras ...	94·0	79·0	0·05	5·99
Bangalore ...	80·8	69·8	0·01	7·04
Coimbatore ...	89·9	71·3	0·14	2·44
Trichinopoly ...	95·1	78·8	...	2·75
Negapatam ...	97·7	79·7	...	3·32

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 31st JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton plants slightly overgrown in some parts. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Food-grains prospects improving

Hansi.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Mooltan.—Cotton plants flourishing. Gingelly being sown. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Agra.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Break needed generally Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wants for weeding.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton plants healthy. Food-grains doing well,

Dhulia.—Sometimes cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop excellent. All crops doing well,

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and making good progress.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Showery. Cotton plants want fine weather for weeding. Those in low lying fields slightly damaged by too much rain.

Viramgam, — Showery. Continues cloudy.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants flourishing.

Dholera. Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Break needed generally. No further rain expected.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 31st July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab and local rain in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi records 0·32," Ambala 0·92", Sirsa 0·75", and Delhi 0·78". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess at Delhi and Ambala and in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen. Mainpuri has had 1·22", Agra 0·29" and Allahabad 1·13". Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad records 0·14" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north Gujarat and local rain in west Central India and on the south Kathiawar Coast; Bhavnagar Para has had 0·25", Ahmedabad and Indore 0·13" each and Deesa 0·22". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ahmedabad, Deesa and Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa records 0·24" of rain and Raipur 0·63", Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·32", Mormugao 0·22" and Karwar 0·37". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 1·30" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, north Gujarat and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the United Provinces and local in the north Punjab, west Central India, the south Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras Coast. Some showers have fallen in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and south-east Madras. Rainfall has disappeared from lower Sind and decreased in Khathiawar, Gujarat and on the north Madras Coast while in the Punjab and the United Provinces it has increased considerably. There has been some increase also in the Konkan. Light rain has appeared in upper Sind.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in the east Central Provinces and the south United Provinces; local rain in the east Punjab and on the north Madras Coast, some showers in west Central India, the west Central Provinces, Rajputana the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the north and the south-west Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 31st July, 1913, was 29·858 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

PARIS OPIUM DEN.

The police have found another opium-smoking den in the Latin Quarter, carried on by a woman who, a few weeks ago, was released from prison at Marseilles after serving a sentence of three months for conducting a similar establishment, which was largely frequented by naval officers.

The woman came to Paris and took a room in a hotel to which came students and well-dressed women. When the police raided the room they found a pound of opium and a number of pipes. In a bag they discovered some skeleton keys and a number of burglar's tools.

The woman belongs to a family originally considerably wealthy, but now reduced in fortune. She left home when quite young to earn her living, and was forced to take a situation as a shop assistant. Eventually she drifted into the drug traffic. She was known as "Mimi du Bazar."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

RAINFALL RETARDS SOWING.

The rainfall during the week throughout the Presidency was good, but was somewhat excessive in parts of Sind and in Gujarat where a break is now needed. In Ratnagiri and parts of the Karnatak more rain is still required. Sowing was in progress, but was retarded owing to excessive rain in parts of Karachi, Broach, West Khandesh and Surat. Transplantation continues in some places. Standing crops were sligtly damaged by hill-torrents in parts of Larkana, by locusts in parts of Nawabshah, by grasshoppers in parts of Dharwar and by excessive rain in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Ahmednagar. The crops were in good condition elsewhere. The supply of fodder and water was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains though high were generally steady. The conditions in the Ahmednagar District are generally improving.

Karachi report says rain during week 9 inches 50 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 19 inches 70 cents at Sujaval, minimum 6 inches 65 cents at Keti Bandar; for season maximum 10 inches 57 cents at Tatta, minimum 8 inches 26 cents at Manjhand. Rainfall general but excessive and injurious in low-lying tracts. Water in canals increasing. Corps in hilly tracts benefited by recent rain. Sowing of rice and transplantation retarted by floods. Sowing of other kharif crops continues in hilly tracts. Locusts appeared in Karachi and Kotri talukas and caused slight damage to crops in Kotri taluka. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Price of rice 7, of bajri 11 and of jowari 13 seers per rupee. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of grass 27 and kadbi 32 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karachi 30 per cent. less than normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 2 inches 80 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 3 inches 23 cents at Halol, minimum 1 inch 94 cents as Dohad; for season 28 inches 11 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 25 inches 55 cents at Halol, minimum 21 inches 39 cents at Jhalod. Rainfall general and more than sufficient. Break badly needed. Kharif sowing nearly over. Transplantation of rice continues. Weeding commenced. Late sown crops suffered from heavy rain. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient Water-supply adequate. Price of bajri 12 and of maize 13 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Godhra 23 and of maize 32 per cent. less than normal.

Kaira.—Rain during week 5 inches 21 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 10 inches 28 cents at Thasra, minimum 1 inch 45 cents at Borsad, 1 inch 55 cents at Cambay; for season 24 inches 81 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 40 inches 8 cents at Thasra, minimum 20 inches 14 cents at Matar, 25 inches 39 cents at Cambay. Rainfall excessive and break needed. Transplantation of rice continues. Weeding in progress. Standing crops slightly damaged by excessive rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation sufficient.

Broach.—Rain during week 1 inch 75 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 2 inches 34 cents at Jambusar, minimum 1 inch 33 cents at Anklesvar; for season 28 inches 5 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 34 inches 26 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 23 inches 95 cents at Vagra. Rainfall sufficient and well distributed but break urgently needed. Sowing and weeding operations retarted owing to continuous rain. Standing crops in good condition except in parts of Broach, Amod and Jambusar talukas where they were slightly damaged by excessive rain. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient.

Surat.—Rain during week 1 inch 31 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 5 inches 38 cents at Valod, minimum 1 inch 49 cents at Olpad; for season 28 inches 12 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 66 inches 69 cents at Pardi, minimum 25 inches 41 cents at Olpad. Rainfall excessive and break urgently needed. Sowing of kharif crops nearly completed, but retarded in some places owing to continuous rain. Weeding in progress. Standing crops slightly damaged in places by continuous rain. Supply of fodder sufficient. Green grass available. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

West Khandesh.—Rain during week 93 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 4 inches 18 cents at Navapur, minimum 73 cents at Sakri, for season 15 inches 11 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 29 inches 2 cents at Navapur, minimum 10 inches 50 cents at Sakri. Rainfall good and sufficient but excessive in Nandurbar and Taloda talukas and Navapur petha where agricultural operations retarded. Sowing of bajri in progress in Sakri taluka and of jowari bajri and sesamum in Nandurbar taluka. Weeding in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation sufficient

Nasik.—Rain during week 2 inches 95 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 15 inches 60 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 60 cents at Nandgaon; for season 30 inches 77 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 82 inches 15 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 9 inches 78 cents at Malegaon. Rainfall sufficient but excessive in Igatpuri and Dindori talukas. Sowing of bajri in progress except in Kalvan taluka where retarded in some places owing to excessive rain. Transplantation of hill-millets and rice continues. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply adequate.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 20 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 6 cents at Akola, minimum 2 cents at Shevgaon; for season 16 inches 22 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 17 inches 23 cents at Akola, minimum 6 inches 29 cents at Nevasa. Rainfall general, beneficial and sufficient. Sowing of bajri continues. Transplantation of rice in progress in Akola taluka. Standing crops flourishing except in parts of Akola and Jamkhed talukas where they are suffering on account of excessive rain. Weeding continues. Grasshoppers still lingering in Rahuri taluka. Condition of cattle improving. Agricultural stock deficient. Green grass available. Water-supply sufficient. Price of jowari 11 seers and of bajri 10 seers 14 chataks per rupee.

Conditions generally improving. Six kitchens and eleven poor-houses continue to give relief. Two cattle camps still open. Takavi being distributed for purchase of bullocks. Stocks of grain sufficient.

"She has got an ex-peppermint in her speech," said a female defendant at Kingston Police Court of a woman witness suffering from an impediment in her speech.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

TUPPENCE ON THE CLOTH.

The old farmer had come into Blackpool to see the King. He had the true Lancashire dread of being "done" (says the "Manchester Guardian,") and besought a friend to recommend him a cheap and reliable restaurant. This was not difficult.

A few hours later the friend met the old man. "Well, how did you get on?" "Man, I'd a grand dinner for tenpence, and I found tuppence on the tablecloth."

HAUF-CROON "DIAMOND."

A city apprentice hailing from a West Highland village recently spent his first week-end in the place of his birth (says the "Glasgow News"). As a mark of his prosperity in Glasgow, he displayed on one of his fingers a highly-polished ring, in which scintillated a stone of great brilliance. He went the length of explaining to the inquisitive that the stone was a diamond; but all further interrogations on the subject he peremptorily discouraged.

Happening to meet his old schoolmaster, he contrived to bring the ring into prominence. The dominie, exercising some of his old prerogative, took hold of the boy's hand and subjected the ring to a careful examination.

"And you mean to tell me, Donald," he said, "that you believe this stone to be a diamond?"

"Well, sir," replied Donald, with an air of finality, "if it isna, I've been done oot o' ma hauf-croon."

COUNTRY WAYS.

For some reason or other the servant had become discontened, and whilst the family was out one afternoon vanished with her belongings (says the "Manchester Guardian"). The lady of the house naturally wrote to the girl's parents at once, so that they could look after their daughter. She received a prompt reply:—

Respected madam,—She came here to-day. I gave her a good hiding and am sending her back by early train to-morrow.

Trusting this finds you well as it leaves me.

In the rural districts, it seems, corporal punishment is still in vogue, and erring children with not more than a quarter of a century's experience of life are liable to it.

QUESTION OF CHOICE.

A metropolitan matron (says the "Liverpool Daily Post") once ventured to interrogate James Lane Allen as to the reason for his state of celibacy. "Are you a bachelor from choice?" she queried. "Yes," came the answer, with disconcerting promptness from the famous author. "But isn't that—er—rather ungracious and ungallant?" protested the fair inquistor. The novelist smiled. "You must ask the ladies," he suggested gently; "it was their choice, not mine."

"FU' O' BUNKERS."

An enthusiastic golfer, one of those fellows who can speak on nothing else but golf was one day taken by a friend to our local observatory to have a look through the building.

The golfer's friend, who was a keen astronomer, got him a look at the moon through the telescope, and then asked him what he thought of the planet. To his amazement, he answered back: "It's a' richt, but it's awfu' o' bunkers."—"World of Golf."

PARDONABLE.

A lady was visiting the studio of a Post-Impressionist.

"Now that, surely, is one of your best works, hanging on that nail there?" she said.

"Oh, that," explained the master, "is my palette."—"The Bystander."

ON BEING GOOD.

Prince John's only fear (says the "Daily Mirror") is to displease his mother. "I thought you meant to be good during Lent, John," her Majesty said. "And so I did, mother, but you never told me when I promised that Lent was going to be so long," was the reply.

GAS.

It has to be confessed that the minister was rather long-winded. During the "fifthly" (says the "Western Mail") a young wife in the congregation remembered that she had left the Sunday dinner in the gas range without regulating the flame. She hastily wrote a note and slipped it to her husband, who was an usher.

He, thinking it was intended for the minister, calmly walked up and laid it on the pulpit.

The minister paused, took the note with a smile, which changed into a terrific frown as he read:—"Please hurry home and shut off the gas."

HIS LAST WISH.

Not a sound could be heard in the court-room. The prisoner had just been condemned to death. "You have a legal right to express a last wish," said the judge, "and, if it is possible, it will be granted."

The prisoner, who was a barber, gave the judge an appealing look as he replied: "I should like just once more to be allowed to shave the district attorney."—"The Argonaut."

LORD CURZON AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In forwarding to the "Times" a donation towards the Crystal Palace preservation fund (which has now been closed, the required amount having been raised) Lord Curzon writes:—"I have very friendly recollection of that beautiful spot. Twenty-four years ago I was writing a book on Persia, and in order to find the necessary freedom from interruption I took lodgings for two years in succession on the top of Norwood Hill. All my spare time (I was then in the House of Commons) was devoted to writing, and my little leisure was invariably spent in the buildings and grounds of the Crystal Palace where I found perpetual replenishment of body and mind. If this was the case with a single individual, how much more so with tired millions, to whom it is an eternal haven of enjoyment and recreation. I hope you will be successful in helping Lord Plymouth to save it for the nation."

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HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

For hearing to exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

223-06—Payne, the Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassan and others, Bhaishanker.

Long Causes.

897-12—Maneklal and Tyabji, Ladoba B. B Amrey vs Sadanand Jagannath and others Shamrao M and H.

1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yessoo Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.

1303-12—Mulla and M Piran Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and others, Ardeshir H D and Co

1319-12—Edglow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Ltd; Payne and Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co, Ltd. Payne and Co.

303-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umerrey Ardeshir H D and Co.

310-02—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M and K ManajiCooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil Subnis and G

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.

666-11—Jamshedji R and D, Sada Pang and Co, vs Shivnarayen Parbulal, Edgelow G W and Co.

301-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Eetevao Pereira alias Bock Estevao Pereira vs. Rozario Mathias do Silva alias Rodgers Mathias de Silva and others Patell and Eze. Bhimjee and Co.

303-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Estevao Pereira alias Roque Eetevao Pereira vs Roger Mathias de Silva and another, Patell and Eze. Bhmji and Co.

312-13—Motichand and D. Nemchand Nathabai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and another. Ardashir H D and Co.

262-13—Pestonji R K and Co. Bai Jiwanbai, widow vs Amboobai widow and others. Madhavji K C Edg. G W and Do.

441-09—Lirtle and Co. Mathuradas Goculdas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another. Jam. setji R and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatvzabai. Tyabji D and C.

939-12—Sm. B and Co. Parvatibai widow vs Gopal Sudkoji Boh and others. vacha and Co. Payne and Co.

486-13—Wadia G Co. Purka Dolla and Co. a firm vs Goolam Hossein Abdoolally and others. Patell and Ez. Mans J H and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and final Disposal

Long Causes.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co. Hari Bhau Lapru vs Motabhai Dinshah Damkhanawalla. Pestonji R K and Co.

895-12—Bhaishanker K and G. The Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bicknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Pohomal Bros. vs Popatlal Narandas Janwalla and another Jamshedji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M Pohomal Bros vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamshedji R and D.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saleh Haji Pochoddin Dharu vs Vazir Begam widow and others. Crawford B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Corporation Ltd vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhabia Saheb Gaekwar. Subnis and G.

434-11—Mulla, S D Mehta vs J H Bamboar Shamrao.

1072-11—Mulla and M Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Jehangir Hormasji Bamboot. Shamrao M and H.

739-23200-12—Pestonji R K and Co. J M Billimoria vs Hassanbhai Lalji Dewraj and others. Sm B & Co

1183-12—Madhowji K and C Latji Naranji vs Viraj and others, Unwala P and P

1262-12—Dikshit and P Messrs. Keshowlal Chotalal a firm vs Chunilal Harilal and others Amin and D.

19-13—Ardeshir H D and Co. P Nasserwanji and Co a firm vs Nowroji Dubash.

30-13—Jehangir G and B Messrs Dharamshey Assoo and Co a firm vs Kazi Alli and others. Nadirsha and D.

522-12—Mulji Kh Th Fazulbhai Bhimji Thanavalla vs Miss Gokurjan Motichand and D.

1287-12—Nadirshaw and D Ritta Pasquina Fernandes vs Merian George and others. C P D'Cunha, Matu J and M.

11-13—Maneklal and Ty Topan Khimji a firm and another Purshotam Sunderji and another Amin & D.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice Macleod.

For further directions and costs on Acting Commissioner's Report.

774-08—Mirza, Jasim bin Shaikh Mahomed vs Wadha widow Tyabji.

Long Causes.

1012-12-Bhimji and Co. Purshotam Bhaishanker and Co. vs The Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ltd, G H Dalal.

880-12—Motichand and D. Shaik A hmad shaik Mahomed vs Damodar Bhasker Mantri and another. N M Cama.

663-12—Bhaisanker and K and G Messrs Vasanji Sons and Co. a firm vs R D Lethna and another. Captain and V.

526-12—Matu J and M. Bai Shameore widow vs Thakordas Pranjiwandas and another. Hiralal and Co.

370-12—Motichand and D. Jasodabai widow vs Virji Bhagwan. Muli Kh and Th.

540-11—Payne and Co. Tyabjee Dakmidas vs Khimji Gokuldas and others. Daphtary and D; Bh C and G.

658-11—Daphtary R D Seth na vs Hemraj Maisey Ardeshir.

956-12—Daphtary, Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein vs Ibrahim Mahomed Bhane Payne.

911-12—Tyabji B K Mantri vs K J Mantri Mansukhlal.

1327-12-Dubash Hooseinally Dossabhoy vs Kambibai.

791-12—Crawford C Boggiano and Co vs Azra Abdulla and others.

1069-12—Dikshit Kubertas Narsingdas vs Desibhai Manorbhai Amin.

975-11—Dhewjishaw Fatmabai vs Tyaballi Mahomedalli Payne.

32-13—Jamsetji Amichand Hakmaji and Co vs Mistry Manilal Nanji Little,

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

MAINTAINING A HUSBAND.

Mary Robinson, a Derby woman, who has been ordered by the Cannock Bench to pay 6s. weekly towards her husband's maintenance, was stated to be a woman of means. She is said to have come into an estate of over £10,000 within the past three or four years.

HEN SUFFRAGETTES.

There was much amusement at the Lambeth Police Court, on Saturday in Mail week, during a discussion as to whether a number of hens mentioned in a case were "crowing hens." The magistrate, Mr. de Grey, being assured that they were remarked, "They must be suffragettes."

FAMILY'S SCHOOL RECORD.

A remarkable school record was announced by the Rev. H. M. Larner at the prize distribution at the Busbridge Elementary School, Godalming. Nine members of the Glazier family, of Clock Barn Lodge, Busbridge, he stated, had the record of 60 years' perfect attendance, having never been absent or late. The children had to walk some distance to school, and it was computed that they had walked as far as twice round the world.

MR. ROCKEFELLER-ROSEBUSH.

Mr. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil King, attended service in Euclid-avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, in Mail week and was praised by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Bustard, as "one of the rosebushes in God's Garden." Mr. Bustard also paid a tribute to those faithful followers in the Church, who, like Mr. Rockefeller, "have for years led religious lives and been regular and steadfast in the Lord's work."

Mr. Rockefeller is one of the oldest members of the Euclid congregation.

MADMAN DIGS UP A GRAVE.

At St. Etienne, Paris, two ladies on their way to early Mass were startled to see the head of a wild-looking man emerge from a grave in the church-yard. They informed the police, who discovered that the man had opened the grave of his wife, who died a few days ago. Asked what he was doing, he replied that he was about to exhume the woman's body in order to carry out an autopsy. A few more questions showed clearly that the man was mad, and he was dispatched to an asylum.

25,000 WOMEN PILGRIMS.

One of the largest pilgrimages ever organised has been received by the Pope. Twenty five thousand women were admitted through the bronze gates and invaded the Vatican.

The Pope made a short speech praising Italian women for their staunch faith and encouraging them to resist the attempts of unbelievers to induce them to bring up their children without religion. The Papal blessing followed the pilgrimage which was organised by the Union of Catholic Women.

SOAP GOES UP IN PRICE.

It was announced in Mail week that in consequence of the continuous advance in the cost of the raw materials of the soap industry the price of soap to the consumer has gone up a halfpenny per pound. Many of the fats and oils which are the main basis of soap used to be at the almost exclusive disposal of the soapmaker. To-day they are in demand for the delicacies of the table attracting the margarine manufacturer. All along the line of the soapmaker's oils and fats the food producer is in competition with him, and, as an example of the result, it may be noted that cocoanut and palm kernel oil have practically doubled in price within the last ten years.

ROSE CULTURE IN LONDON.

Thousands of roses of all shades, sizes, varieties, and descriptions, but all choice and beautiful, were staged at the National Rose Society's annual show, held at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. The feature of the show was the large number of new seedlings exhibited for the first time, and they filled a large tent. To Mr. Franklin Dennison, of Cranford, Leamington Spa, went the honour of being the champion amateur rosegrower for the year. Mr. A. W. Atkinson, of Palmer's Green, secured the championship for roses grown within eight miles of Charing Cross, with an exhibit that seemed to prove that London's atmosphere is not prohibitive of excellent rose culture.

DEPORTATION PUZZLE.

Hilda Schrieber, the daughter of a German Army officer, was sentenced to three months in the second division by Mr. Plowden at Marylebone for theft. At a previous hearing Mr. Plowden had remarked that she appeared to be saturated with dishonesty.

Mr. J. Arnatt, a solicitor, appeared for the girl's mother. The latter's husband was in the German Army, but they were married in this country at Chesterton, and prior to his joining the army the husband was a schoolmaster at Lowestoft.

Mr. Plowden declined to make an order for deportation on the ground that although a foreigner by birth she was in every other sense an Englishwoman.

SUBSIDISED PRESS.

A weird development of the antiquated semi-official Press system is reported from Bavaria, where the Government has secured legal authority to compel all communal councils to subscribe to the Government organ, "Bayrische Staatszeitung," founded some time back.

The District Council of Starnberg refused to subscribe to the organ, which does not represent their views, and fought the case, claiming that compulsory subscription was ultra vires.

The law courts have now decided that the Government is competent to enforce subscriptions.

THE DAY OF LITTLE MEN.

The Bishop of Argyll, preaching at St. Paul's said when we looked round on our national life we seemed to miss something—something which, perhaps, was a memory of our childhood or of which we had read in the history of not too long ago. We missed those great outstanding figures which marked at any rate, the first three parts of the Victorian period and of that period which we sometimes affected to despise, the Georgian era. "We have no great men" we sometimes sadly said. Yet there was no lack of intellect, no lack of painstaking acquirement, and certainly no shirking of application of mind to social and national problems to-day. But there was no strength in the spell of intellect and no firm standing ground in the refined ideals of culture.

STAGE NEWS AND NOTES.

"MILESTONES" ENDS AT LAST.

All things have to come to an end, and even "Milestones" can be no exception to this rule. Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie have announced the last weeks of Messrs. Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch's enormously successful comedy, which reached its 550th performance last week. Its successor at the Royalty will be "Interlopers," a comedy in four acts, by H. M. Harwood, yet, another new author to be introduced to the London public by Vedrenne and Erdie. "Interlopers" will be produced on Monday, September 15, and with it will be played Mr. Rudyard Kipling's one act play "The Harbour Watch."

An interesting production to be put on at the Coliseum will be new Garrick play, which Mr. Max Pemberton has written for Mr. Seymour Hicks. It will, it seems, be a most elaborate production, with eight scenes, and new incidental music from the pen of Miss Dora Bright. While some of the characters and incidents in the play will be familiar, there is much that is new. Thus the curtain rises on the Battle Scene in "Richard III." on the stage at Drury Lane, with Garrick, played by Mr. Seymour Hicks of course, in the character of Richard. Later scenes take place in one of the boxes at Drury Lane Theatre in a corridor, in Garrick's dressing-room, and in Marylebone Fields, which is the scene for a duel between Garrick and Lord Fareleigh. There is a special interest in this production, since Miss Ellaline Terriss, as Ada Ingot, will be returning to a part in which she made considerable fame some years ago with Mr. (now Sir) Charles Wyndham. Chief among those appearing with Mr. Hicks and Miss Terriss in the play are Mr. William Lugg, who, of course, will be Alderman Ingot, Mr. Vincent Sternroyd as Lord Fareleigh, Mr. Henry Kitts as Brown, Mr. Laurence Caird as Jones, Mr. J. C. Buckstone as Smith, Miss Adela Measor as Mrs. Smith, and Miss Nellie Dade as Araminta.

On Monday, September 1, at the St. James's Theatre, Miss Lillah McCarthy and Mr. Granville Barker will produce Mr. Bernard Shaw's latest in the shape of "Androclis and the Lion"—a Fable Play, which will be followed by a Harlequinade, contrived by Messrs. Dion Clayton Calthrop Morton Stephenson, and Granville Barker.

"THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM"

Matinees have been so numerous and so disappointing for the past few weeks that it was a relief in Mail week to come upon something worth seeing. Hannah Cowley's "The Belle's Stratagem" is a genuine antique and one of the best examples of the eighteenth century comedy of manners. It is occasionally revived—Irving, I believe, played Doricourt and Ellen Terry was Letitia Hardy; and it is well that it should not be altogether forgotten, for it must have been deemed a dazzling thing in its day, and, indeed, has not even now lost all its radiance. It is a nicely polished, delicately rhetorical little thing, with a Watteauesque wig-and-powder atmosphere, simple in its humours, and childlike in its intrigue, all gallant bows and female blushes, with nicely rounded speeches in the best eighteenth-English, and an occasional verbal with which has its charm, though Sheridan left such humble efforts far behind. Young Doricourt is not as warm as he might be to his betrothed Letitia, seen for the first time; so she puts on the airs of a country bumpkin in order to turn his indifference to hate, arguing in her pretty way that hate is the nearer akin to love. Then in disguise she captures his heart at a masquerade, and he feigns madness in order to get out of the marriage; and her father, to prevent his escape, pretends to be dying; so, to please the old man and because he has heard that his lady of the mask is the mistress of another, he marries the country girl, and finds that she and his love are one.

There is a subsidiary plot about a jealous husband and a young wife first introduced to the world of fashion, and all is scheming and misunderstanding, and gossip and elaborate compliments, for so men and women lived and loved when George the Third was King. The revival was no doubt intended in the main to show how Miss Leah Bateman Hunter could coquette and play the country girl, and she did it very nicely, with a pretty touch of the true comic spirit. Mr. Harcourt Williams was a brave and incisive Doricourt; but the most completely at home was Mr. Edward Rigby as old Hardy. The acting generally might have been better for there was a frequent uncertainty and lapse of memory; but it was a very pleasant afternoon.

PLAY BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

The sincere and convincing art of the Irish Players was seen last night at the Court Theatre in "The Post Office," a play in two acts by Rabindranath Tagore. It is a play as mystical and as full of simple beauty as the author's recently-published volume of poems.

The exterior of Madhav's house, where the scene of the first act is laid, is pure white, the long, open doorway and the square, open window through which we look into the dark interior providing the only relief. Amal, the sick, adopted child of Madhav, comes and sits upon the ledge of the window. This boy, with his pale, delicate face, and his large, lustrous eyes, reminds Sudha, the flower girl, of some late star of the morning. To his father he confides his longing to go beyond the hills, crossing stream after stream, wading through waters, whilst in the heat of the day everybody will be asleep.

The Dairyman, who passes his window crying kurds, he teaches to be happy. From the watchman he learns that his gong sounds to tell the people that time waits for none but goes on for ever. The Headman comes, too, and the sick boy hears of the Post Office through which the King sends his letters. How splendid it would be, he exlaims, to have a letter from the King.

In the second act he is lying on a couch inside Madhav's house. His face is paler, and the rings round his eyes are darker. he may not go near the window to-day. The Fakir, a noble and holy man, tells him of a land of surpassing wonder and beauty. The boy listens eagerly to his tale, and asks if the King has sent him a letter from his Post Office. His eyes grow dim. "Oh, if the room should melt away before the King's letter comes!"

Then the gong sounds. A letter has come from the King. His herald brings the message that the King himself will come to-night and that he sends his greatest physician to attend his young friend. "Will you feel well enough," the physician asks him, "to leave your bed for the King when he comes in the second watch?" the boy answers that he will and that he will ask him to make him his postman, "that I may wonder far and wide and deliver his message from door to door. Sleep comes over him. Whenwill he awake? Directly the King comes and calls for him!"

Though the rich accent of Irish actors fell strangely upon the ears in this Eastern atmosphere the performance was as full of poetry and of beauty as the lines of the play the part of Amal particularly being interpreted with rare simplicity and charm by Miss Lilian Jagee and that of the Fakir being played with impressive dignity by Mr. Fred O'Donovan.

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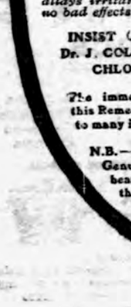

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